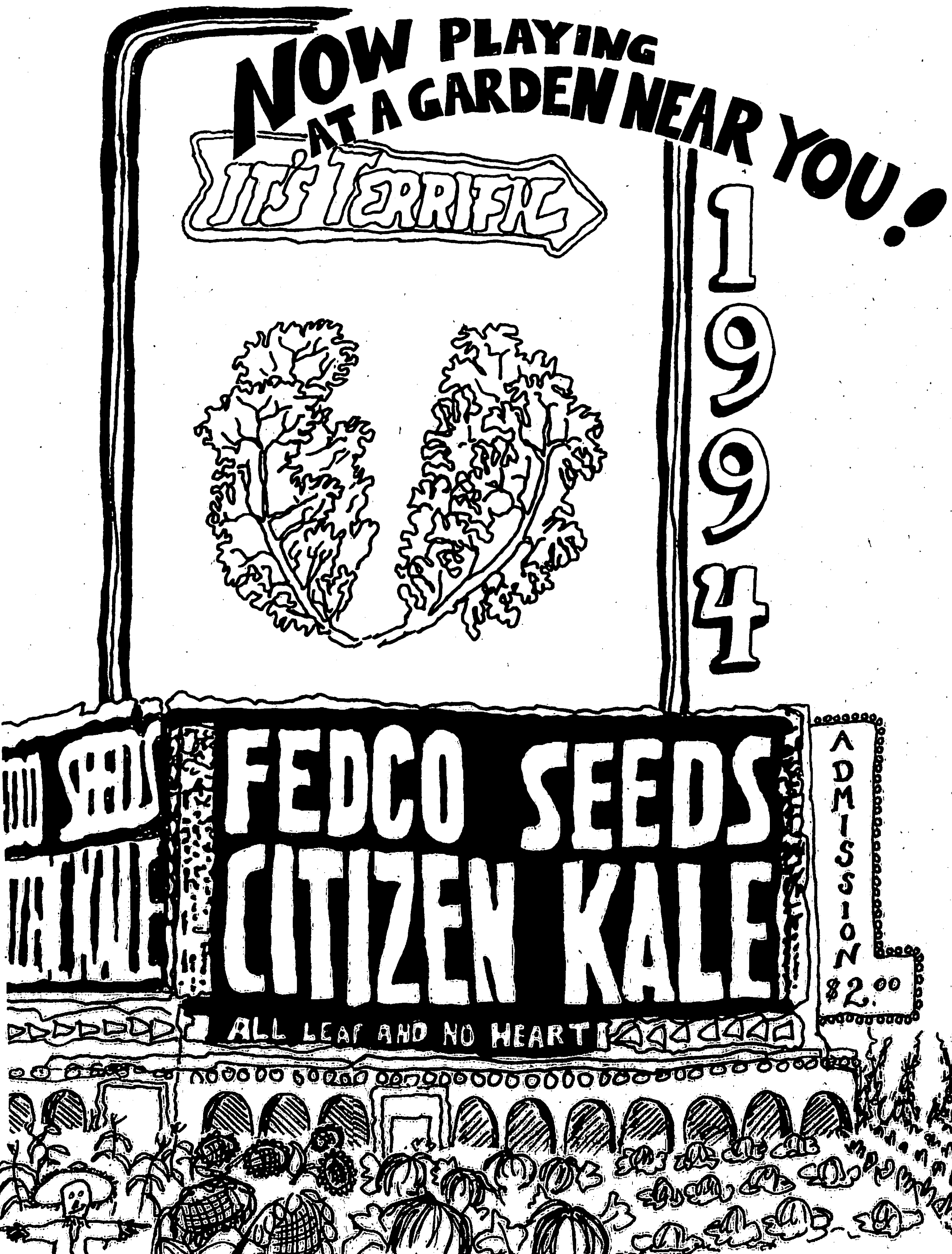

NOW PLAYING
AT A GARDEN NEAR YOU!
IT'S TERRIFIC
1994
FEDCO SEEDS
CITIZEN KALE
ALL LEAF AND NO HEART!
ADMISSION
$2.00

FEDCO SEEDS

Co-op Seed Packers

Welcome!

Welcome to our 16th annual cooperative garden seed preorder! We are very excited about our new catalog format and our new offerings and we hope you will share our enthusiasm.

We've come a long way since 1979 when we offered 80 cultivars and filled 98 group orders. Our selection has grown more than sevenfold, and diversified into green manures, garden tools and supplies, and books. Last season, in many ways our best ever, we filled more than 2,000 individual and group orders.

We have crafted our new catalog envisioning an even better 1994 season. Our first few pages will tell you how and why Fedco is different from other seed companies and can offer you greater value for your seed dollar. Our How to Order section will help you to understand our ordering procedures which allow us to give you good service at the lowest possible prices. Our variety descriptions, which comprise the bulk of our catalog, will introduce you to new selections as well as reacquaint you with old friends.

The Fedco Difference

At Fedco giving you top value is our craft. To us, value is the optimal mix of product, service and price. **PRODUCT:** We have carefully selected varieties which perform well in our cold Northeastern climate. We balance our selection by combining the best open-pollinated varieties with the best high-powered hybrids. Each year we trial hundreds of varieties. Only the very best make it into our catalog. **SERVICE:** Our average order is for over $170 and goes to four families. We serve many groups of over a dozen households. Our accuracy in filling these large orders is almost legendary. Once we were known for our bargains and also for our slow shipments. No more. Fedco is still a bargain, but last year we shipped almost all orders, large or small, within two weeks of receiving them. **PRICE:** Seed prices have increased rapidly in the last 15 years. Ours have gone up some, too, but we're still the industry's price leader. The table below will give you some idea of the magnitude of our advantage. You don't have to take our word for it. Make your own comparisons. Remember to compare packet sizes as well as prices, and don't forget volume discounts. You might be amazed at the difference.

Price Comparison

Varieties listed below are among our best sellers in the sections represented. Prices are from 1993 catalogs for the smallest packet size available. Our prices are unchanged for these varieties in 1994. Prices are per 100 seeds unless otherwise noted. Handling charges and/or discounts have not been included. Comparisons could not be made to catalogs which do not indicate packet sizes.

Variety	A	B	C	Fedco
Provider Bean	.45	.63	.57	.45
Early Wonder Beet	.40	.27	.21	.16
Snow Crown Cauliflower	2.60	1.94	NA	.64
Marketmore 76 or 86 Cuke	NA	1.82	1.03	.78
King Richard Leek	.80	.46	.19	.11
Buttercrunch Lettuce	.27	.23	.10	.03
Sugarsnap Pea	.36	.45	.52	.32
Burgess Buttercup (10 seeds)	.50	.33	.45	.17
Fordhook Gt. Swiss Chard	.99	.48	.26	.37
Celebrity Tomato (10 seeds)	.58	.49	NA	.15
Composite	**6.86**	**7.10**	**3.33**	**3.18**
Number of items	9	10	8	10
Composite per Item	**.76**	**.71**	**.42**	**.32**

We Are a Cooperative

Cooperation is at the crux of the Fedco difference. We are one of the few seed companies in the United States organized as a cooperative. Consumers own 60% of the cooperative and worker members 40%. Consumers and worker members share proportionately in the cooperative's profits through our annual patronage dividends.

Our cooperative structure gives workers a real voice in running the company and a real stake in its success. Our ability to attract and keep talented workers is proof that cooperation works. CR Lawn has been with Fedco from the start. Gene Frey is beginning his 14th season managing our warehouse. George Stewart will be filling and shipping orders for his 14th year. John Bunker, Trees coordinator, marks his 11th season. 14 of our 18 employees have served four years or more, including all seven coordinators. Year after year, our staff turnover is at or near zero and year after year our operation gets more efficient. It's no coincidence.

Cooperation works for consumers, too. We offer you substantial volume discounts to encourage sizable group orders. It is easy to form a group: Get together with friends, neighbors, other members of a club, grange, chapter, church or co-op. Distribute catalogs to interested members as soon as you can. We'd be happy to send you additional catalogs or order forms if you need them. Choose someone to collate your members' orders into one master order which you send to us. Use the volume discounts as a group fundraiser or pass them on to those who do the work on the order. Schedule a work party for after the seeds arrive to break down your group order into individual orders. For our free pamphlet with more detailed "Information for Group Coordinators" send a SASE.

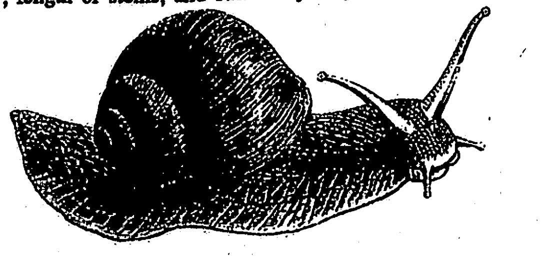
The Evolution of Fedco Seeds

CR Lawn began Fedco Seeds with the food cooperative distribution network already in place and the idea that Fedco could buy seeds in bulk, repackage them, and offer them at substantial discounts. That first year we bought all 80 varieties from Johnny's Selected Seeds and distributed 24,000 packets to co-ops and MOFGA chapters in Maine and Massachusetts. The idea worked as well in practice as it had looked in theory, and we were on our way!

As we have grown over the years we have evolved to meet customer needs. Today we no longer purchase our seeds from Johnny's. Instead, we deal with scores of suppliers from all over the world, ranging from multinationals such as Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical giant which is also the world's second largest seed company, to individual growers who are maintaining small collections or even single heirloom varieties. We literally search the world to find the best varieties at the best prices.

We have become much more than a mere repacker of seeds. We devote many hundreds of hours annually to research. In Nikos Kavanya's extensive variety trials program, skilled staffers and customers evaluate hundreds of cultivars at multiple sites.

How We Select Varieties How do we know what to look for? We start with customer response, our most important selection criterion. Each year's order is a collective judgment about each variety. Customer suggestions provide us with further clues to help us find the gaps in our selection. Each year we target certain sections for improvement. Nikos and CR comb other catalogs, both from our retail "competitors" and from our wholesale suppliers, for likely trial entrants. We also look for material from the Seed Savers Exchange and other heirloom sources. In assessing vegetable characteristics we look at flavor and texture, earliness and adaptability to our cold climate, ability to hold quality on the plant or vine and after picking, percent of marketable fruits as opposed to culls, ease of growing, and disease resistance. Of these, flavor is the most important but also the most subjective. Market varieties also require good appearance and uniformity. Flower factors are somewhat different, with aesthetics at the top of a list which includes length of bloom time, durability, fragrance, edibility, length of stems, and suitability to purpose.



Our Own Seed Crops Several years ago we began cooperating with Maine seedspeople interested in growing commercial seed crops of varieties specially adapted to this climate, focusing on traditional regional favorites such as dried beans, and heirloom varieties not available from normal commercial channels. This program first bore fruit in 1991 when we successfully grew seed for 19 varieties. Last year, our selection expanded to 27 varieties. This year our program has extended to growers in other states offering a diverse selection of open-pollinated sweet corns, a sunflower, an amaranth, edible-podded and soup peas, melons and squash, as well as beans and tomatoes. We promise more exciting developments for 1995, including a stunning array of yellow, orange, red and striped heirloom tomatoes, all with exceptional flavor.

Nevertheless, like most other retail seed companies, we grow only a small percentage of the seed that we sell. Because our Maine climate is not ideal for raising commercial quantities of seed for most varieties, we often purchase quality seed grown in optimum climatic conditions by expert seedspeople in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and other Western states, or imported from Japan, France, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland or Italy. In particular, many hybrid varieties come from a few dozen large wholesalers with sophisticated breeding programs and unrivalled expertise in their specialties. Whatever their geographic origin, all of our offerings have been tested in our trials program for high performance in our cold New England climate.

Some folks mistakenly believe that we sell only organic seed. In fact, only a few of our seed crops are organically grown, and these are clearly noted in the catalog. Commercial quantities of organic seed are still difficult to find. For retail sources, see our catalog resource directory, but be prepared to pay more. However, all of our seeds are untreated. You will never get a fungicide-treated seed from Fedco.

What's New at Fedco Seeds!

- We've eliminated the order minimum. Anyone can order any amount, one packet or 10,000!
- Our office has moved out of CR Lawn's residence into a "real" office! Our new address is PO Box 520, Waterville, ME 04903. Our new office phone number is (207) 873-7333.
- Our new catalog format is larger, more readable, and less expensive.
- We now have a simplified order blank, located on the inside back catalog cover, which we affectionately refer to as Form 1020-EZ. Please use it for ordering 12 or fewer items.
- We have included some bulk prices on the order sheet.

New Varieties for 1994

Rattlesnake Pole Bean: No fangs, just flavor!
King of the Early: Our earliest baked bean!
Calypso Bean: A Fedco introduction with Yin-Yang markings!
Luther Hill Sweet Corn: Short in stature, not in flavor!
True Platinum Sweet Corn: Flavor will flatten 'em!
Golden Crown Watermelon: Yellow rind, delicious red flesh!
Sweet Meat Squash: A western treat that can't be beat!
Lumina Pumpkin: What's that ghostly apparition in your patch?
Nelson Carrot: No need to wrestle to pull up a bunch of these!
Imperial Leek: A Danish leek fit for an emperor!
Ailsa Craig Onion: Gigantic show-stoppers!
Residane Spinach: No residues with smooth-leaved Residane!
Bronze Mignonette: Baby lettuce with spectacular color!
Simpson Elite Lettuce: Bolt resistance has been bred in!
Grazer Batavian: Graze in the lettuce patch!
Goldberger Purslane: This purslane is not a weed!
Ventura Celery: Nothing Venturad, nothing gained!
Garden Peach: A peach of a tomato!
Annie Oakley II Okra: Hits the target every time!
Big Beef Tomato: You'll have no complaints if you try this!
Orobelle Pepper: This that glitters is gold!
Milk Thistle: A spectacular large variegated plant!
Elephant Head Amaranth: Grow your own garden circus!
Gloriosa Polyheaded Sunflower: Many heads, many colors!
Seashells Cosmos: Totally tubular!
Hypoestes: These measles aren't infectious!
Sightseeing Mix Veronica: A bloom with a view!
Transformer Love-in-a-Mist: For powerful flower arrangements!
Red & Gold Sneezeweed: Autumnal beauty not to sneeze at!
Smart Cart: A work of art!
...and many more!

You may notice that this year, in a departure from recent seasons, the majority of our new additions are open-pollinated varieties. Many are heirlooms. We are committed to helping maintain our genetic heritage, and we believe that our selection should reflect as much diversity as possible. These are fascinating years to be working with seeds. The interplay of countervailing forces is weaving a most complex design in the seed trade.

Want to know more about where your seeds come from? Curious about the structure of the worldwide seed trade? For a historical perspective on the trade and a discussion about upcoming developments prepared by CR Lawn from talks given at Common Ground Fair the past three years, please send us a SASE.

COMING SOON

SWEET ANNIE HALL VERY WOODY

DOWN BY SLAW NO CABBAGE FOR BAIL

THE GERMINATOR A SEEDY CHARACTER

THE LAST EMPEROR BROCCOLI BEHEADED

GOLDEN ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW FLAMBOYANT PRODUCTION

The Rhythm of the Seasons

In Northern New England, where we garden, many folks are still in touch with rural ways. We enjoy four distinct seasons which have real meaning in governing the rhythms of our lives.

Many of us, and we suspect many of you as well, mark the seasons not by calendar dates but instead by natural events such as the first sap run, first apple blossoms, first fall frost and first permanent snowfall.

Moreover, we at Fedco, and many of you on farms, have chosen a livelihood which accentuates the importance of these seasonal events. Particularly in northern climes, where our growing season is short and intense, we must be ready to take advantage of every opportunity because we get few second chances.

Of necessity, the seasons of our seed business reflect nature's seasons and are the mirror images of its intensity. While our tender annuals yet live and we prepare for our first frost, we are even then winnowing our selections for our next catalog. While the days shorten and darken, we are mailing your catalogs, inviting you to join us in imagining your next gardens. While winds bluster and snows deepen, we are pulling and shipping your orders, a 10-week collective burst of energy which directly parallels the spurt of outdoor growth which your plants will experience almost exactly six months later.

From May through September your activities and ours converge. Our entire staff gardens. Half are past, present or would-be market growers. We have chosen to be outdoors tending crops rather than indoors filling orders. That's why we deliberately limit our ordering period to three months.

Our work in the fields is what gives meaning to our endeavors as a seed company. It is here that many of us recharge our spirits and gain the invaluable hands-on knowledge that is so important to our lives and our business. So, if you call us in the summer don't be surprised if you get a message, and if it takes us a few days to get back to you. We're not neglecting our work; on the contrary, we're enriching it.

Then in September we're ready to come back in from the fields to share the garden spirit and knowledge which has been imparted to us. We hope some of it comes through in this catalog.

Customer Service and Information

Our new office number is 207-873-7333 (873-SEED). ☎

Call us 9-12am, 1-6pm, Monday-Friday, January-March.

Call 873-7333 if you need help with your order, if you need order forms or catalogs, if you want information on seed varieties or prices for larger quantities, or if you have questions about invoices, patronage dividends or other finances.

Our warehouse number is 426-9005. Hours are 9-12am.

Call Bill if you need information or bulk prices on green manures & cover crops, garden tools & supplies, soil amendments, or seed potatoes (Moose Tubers). Call Nikos if you have questions about our trials and seed-growing programs, or about seed sources. Please do not call the warehouse about your order.

Although we strive for perfection, since we are human we will always make a few mistakes. If you got a few packets of the wrong seeds, or are missing a few packets, please mail us the correction form which came with your shipment. If you are missing a major piece of your order, got someone else's order, received a box with spilled or broken items, or are having trouble with your seedlings, please call the office.

Fedco Seeds guarantees that all items we offer are fully satisfactory. If you are dissatisfied for any reason, we will either replace the item or refund the purchase price.

Limitation of Liability

Because good results depend upon weather, soil and cultural practices over which we have no control, we limit our liability in all instances to the purchase price of the seeds, as is customary in the seed trade. The liability of Fedco Seeds for breach of warranty, or any loss or damages arising out of the purchase or use of our products, including loss or damages resulting from any negligence whatsoever on our part, or strict liability in tort, shall be limited to the purchase price. By acceptance of the merchandise, the buyer acknowledges that the limitations and disclaimers herein described are conditions of sale, and that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties regarding any warranty or liability.

Claims for defects in Fedco Seeds' products should be presented to Fedco Seeds as soon as possible after discovery. Failure to assert claims within 30 days after discovery renders this warranty null and void.

Seeds Coordinators

Joann Clark: Office, computer systems, germination tests, catalog editing
Gene Frey: Warehouse crews, physical plant, catalog layout
Bill Getty: Accessories, green manures, supplies for organic growers
Nikos Kavanya: Seed purchasing, variety trials, bulk mailings
Alison LaCourse: Shipping
CR Lawn: Finances, inventory control, variety trials, catalog composition
Adam Tomash: Seed packing, receiving

Warehouse and office crews: Priscilla Battis, John Bunker, Roberta Bunker, Carol Doyle, Ken Fine, Paul LaCourse, Tom Levesque, Bernice Nadler, Ellen Paul, Susan Shipman, George Stewart

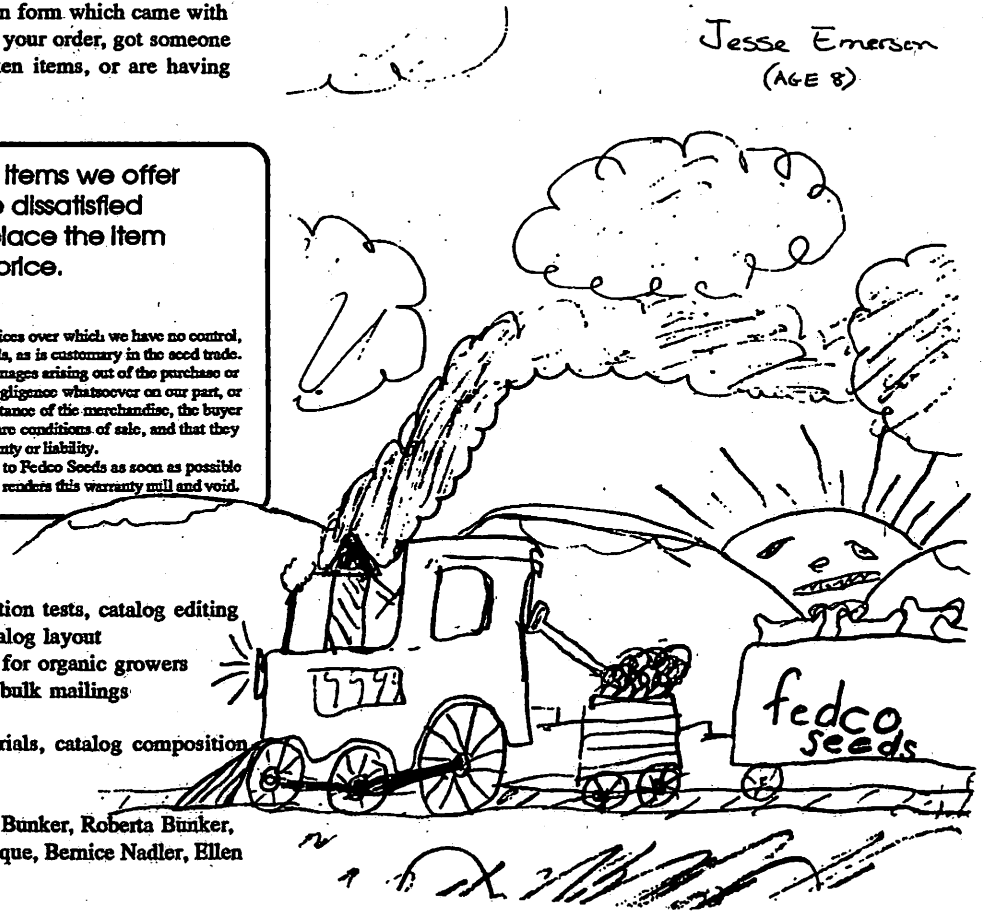
How You Can Get More Involved

Tell us how our varieties performed for you. Did you especially like something? Was something disappointing? Let us know. Tell us why. The more details you furnish, the more we learn.

Suggest new varieties for us to carry. Be these heirlooms which have been rediscovered, new varieties from modern breeding programs, or old standbys we've overlooked, your suggestions always interest us. The more specific your opinion, the more useful to us. And please tell us whose seed you've been using.

Join our network of trial gardeners. You must be an experienced, successful gardener, with good record-keeping skills. We are looking for people to trial sweet corn, beans, cukes and everlastings in 1994.

Send us seed of an heirloom variety which you think has commercial potential. We will grow it out to see if we agree. It must ripen quality fruit in our short growing season, with outstanding taste and/or appearance. Our new bean, King of the Early, is the result of this type of collaboration.



Jesse Emerson
(AGE 8)

Order	Goods offered	Coordinators	Forms available	Orders due	Shipments
Moose Tubers 426-9005	seed potatoes, onion sets, spring-planted peonies, lilies, glads, perennials	Gene Frey Bill Getty	January	early March	mid April
Fedco Bulbs 873-7333	fall-planted bulbs: tulip, narcissus, crocus, hyacinth, iris, amaryllis, seed garlic	Joann Clark Gene Frey	June	mid August	early October
Fedco Trees 426-9005	fruit trees, berry bushes, ornamental shrubs, grapes, conifers, nut & shade trees	John Bunker Roberta Bunker	October	early December	late April
Fedco Seeds 873-7333	vegetable, flower & herb seeds, cover crops, soil amendments, garden tools & supplies, books	see list above	December	Mar. 18 Feb. 11 for volume discount.	late January-early April

How to Order

All orders must be mailed to us on one of our 1994 order forms. Orders of 12 items or fewer may use the simple order blank on the inside back cover. All other orders please use the full order form. Please, no lists. All orders must be accompanied by a check or money order. We do not accept food stamps or credit cards. All orders must reach us by our final deadline, Fri. Mar. 18.

Deadlines

Orders received by:	qualify for:
Fri. Jan. 21	Early pick-up.
Fri. Feb.11	Volume discounts; regular March pick-up.
Fri. Mar. 18	Final order deadline.

Why deadlines?

We reward large orders meeting our deadlines with discounts because they help us determine with some precision the amount of seed we will need to fill the entire year's order. Working on an extremely tight schedule, by Monday after our deadline we have ordered all the additional seed needed.

We do not accept seed orders after Mar. 18 because we need our entire crew and all our warehouse space to fill Moose Tubers and Fedco Trees orders in April.

Please don't procrastinate. The postal service can be quite slow. Here are last recommended days to mail your order to reach here by Friday:

049 zip	mail by Thursday
elsewhere in Maine	mail by Wednesday
New England, NY	mail by Tuesday
outside NE, NY	mail by Monday

Shipping & Handling Charges

Orders under $50 must pay $5 for handling and shipping. We pay for shipping on all other orders, except to Alaska and Hawaii which must pay 2nd day air; call UPS for rates to your area. Sorry, we can't ship to Canada. We welcome our neighbors in New Brunswick and Quebec to come pick up.

Discounts

Volume & pickup discounts are figured on page 1 of your order sheet.

Volume discounts: Orders received by Fri. Feb. 11 qualify.

- Orders over $100 deduct 10%
- Orders over $200 deduct 15%
- Orders over $500 deduct 20%
- Orders over $1000 deduct 22%

Pickup discount of 10%: Orders must be picked up in our warehouse at one of the designated pickup times (see Delivery Options for details).

Organic Grower discount: Members of MOFGA, NOFA or a comparable organic growers organization receive a 10% discount on Supplies for Organic Growers only, regardless of ordering date. Discount is figured at the end of the supplies section. You may join MOFGA with your seed order. See page 6, Other Resources, for dues.

Sales tax

Maine residents pay 6% on flower seed, garden tools & supplies, soil amendments, and books. These items are highlighted on the totals page of the order sheet. We think you will find the new calculation method easier. Please do not charge yourself sales tax on vegetable and herb seed. Farms and retailers: Send us your resale ID number.

There is no sales tax on anything for folks outside of Maine. We find New Yorkers and Vermonters the most willing to fork out for taxes they don't need to pay!

Repeat Orders

A number of our customers place multiple orders each year. Whatever the reason—members turning in orders to their co-op late, or items being overlooked and not ordered—we treat your second order as a separate order the same as any other order. We do not combine it with an earlier order.

You must add handling charge of $5 if the second order is under $50, regardless of the size of your original purchase.

Repeat orders over $50 continue to qualify for the same volume discount as the first order, regardless of later ordering date, provided they are to be sent to the same address.

Delivery options

On your order form, please designate how you want to get your seeds and supplies. The choices are as follows:

UPS There are two possibilities:

First-in/first-out We pull & ship these orders as they are received. We process orders according to their arrival date, not their postmark date. Sorry, we do not have a special rush service.

Allow up to three weeks from the day you mail your order for your seeds to arrive: two weeks for us to process your order plus one week mailing and shipping time. Add an extra couple of days if you live far from Maine. For faster service, order either early or late. Peak-season orders arriving in mid-late February have the longest turnaround time. Later orders run a greater risk of out-of-stocks where seed crops come in short or where demand exceeds our estimates.

The first shipments go out the last week of January. Many orders, especially early ones, will require one or more additional shipments in March because not all items will be in stock at the time of the first shipment. Invoices will be sent with the first shipment. Dollar adjustments, including refunds for items still missing, will accompany the final shipment. All final shipments will be sent by Fri. Apr. 1.

One shipment only We pull your order when it is received and hold it until the second week of March. We then add in everything that's come since and ship it to you by Fri. Mar. 11. We refund you for anything still missing.

PICKUP You come to our warehouse in Clinton to pick up your seed order. We send a reminder and directions to those planning to come. The warehouse is easy to find, only one mile from I-95. Full bags of soil amendments and green manures are available only to pickup customers.

Early pickup You pick up your order Thurs or Fri, Feb. 3-4 from 9:00 am-4:30 pm. We must have your order in hand by Fri. Jan. 21. Because we will not have all items in time for early pickup, you must return for the balance of your order during another designated pickup in March or April. We will hold your invoice until completion of your order. Potting mixes and about 85% of seeds and supplies will be on hand this early, but bulk rock powders and fertilizers won't be available till March.

Regular pickup You may pick up your order Wed-Fri, Mar. 2-4 and Mon-Fri, Mar. 7-11 from 9:00am to 4:30 pm. No weekend pickups. We must have your order in hand by Fri. Feb. 11.

Late pickup for orders received after Feb. 11. You may pick up at the Moose Tubers pickup, Thurs-Fri, Apr. 14-15, or the Fedco Tree Sale, Fri-Sat, Apr. 29-30. Late orders will *not be available* for pickup in March.

TRUCK Certain Vermont orders are trucked by Michael Gilick during the first week of March. Contact Michael in advance to arrange this service at (802) 525-3800. Orders must be in our hands by Fri. Feb. 11.

OTHER We will use parcel post only if you specifically request it or if, your address is insufficient for UPS to find you. Parcel post is slower and riskier than UPS.

NOTE: If you need to place both a pickup order and a UPS order, please submit two separate order sheets (maybe one could be the new short form 1020-EZ?), but you may combine the totals for figuring your volume discount if you send in both at the same time.

Backorders

We're in the second year of a comprehensive 5-year plan to reduce out-of-stocks and backorders substantially. However, we will never be able to eliminate backorders completely. The earlier we ship your order, the more likely one or more items will arrive too late to make the initial shipment.

If you or your group do not want backorders or desire to have only one breakdown and are not in a hurry to get seeds, we recommend the "one shipment only" UPS option.

Those choosing the regular UPS service can expect to receive one or more backorder shipments. We ship backordered items that need an indoor start as soon as possible after arrival. We promise to ship all backorders by Fri. Apr. 1. If you are still missing anything by Apr. 10, and have not received a refund, please get in touch with us ASAP.

CATALOG RESOURCE DIRECTORY

If you are a novice, our catalog does not contain all the information you need to garden successfully. You can obtain that additional information through some of the books we offer, your library, or from seed catalogs. Below is a list of seed catalogs we have found useful (this is by no means an exhaustive list—there are over 200 seed companies in the US and Canada). If we have left out your favorite, let us know. All of these sources sell to home gardeners. Many have separate commercial catalogs or bulk price lists for market growers. Some of our seed suppliers are on this list, but many sell wholesale only and have not been included.

Abundant Life Seed Foundation
PO Box 772
Port Townsend, WA 98368
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list
good source of organic heirlooms,
good book section

Bountiful Gardens
18001 Shafer Ranch Rd.
Willits, CA 95490
educational projects & organic seeds

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
300 Park Ave.
Warminster, PA 18974
separate retail and wholesale catalogs

Chiltern Seeds
Bortree Stile, Ulverston
Cumbria LA12 7PP England
catalog $5
huge flower & ornamental selection

The Cook's Garden
PO Box 65
Londonderry, VT 05148
catalog $1
specializing in salad greens,
varieties for new cuisine

Garden City Seeds
1324 Red Crow Rd.
Victor, MT 59875
retail catalog $2 and bulk price list
oriented toward cold climates
very economical

Halcyon Gardens Herbs
PO Box 75
Wexford, PA 15090
catalog $2
herbs and herb garden kits

High Altitude Gardens
PO Box 1048
Hailey, ID 83333
catalog $3
oriented to high altitudes and cold climates

J.L. Hudson, Seedsman
P.O. Box 1058
Redwood City, CA 94064
catalog $1
best selection of unusual cultivars

Johnny's Selected Seeds
310 Foss Hill Rd.
Albion, ME 04910
excellent research and cultural info

J.W. Jung Seed Co.
335 S. High St.
Randolph, WI 53957
interesting cultivars, ie Winter Luxury Pumpkin

The Landis Valley Museum
2451 Kissel Hill Rd.
Lancaster, PA 17601
catalog $2
heirlooms grown by Amish and Mennonites before World War II

Native Seeds/SEARCH
2509 N Campbell #325
Tuscon, AZ 85719
catalog $1
traditional Native American crops

Nichols Garden Nursery
1190 North Pacific Hwy
Albany, OR 97321
herbs and novelty varieties

Pinetree Garden Seeds
Route 100
New Gloucester, ME 04260
small packets for the home gardener
good book & gadget selection

Park Seed Co, Inc.
PO Box 46
Greenwood, SC 29648
separate retail, wholesale catalogs
good flower selection and color photographs

Peace Seeds
PO Box 190
Gila, NM 88038
catalog $4
organic & wildcrafted seed for many unusual or hard-to-find cultivars

Seeds Blüm
Idaho City Stage
Boise, ID 83706
catalog $3
selection of heirlooms; good line drawings and humor

Seeds of Change
1364 Rufina Circle #5
Santa Fe, NM 87501
catalog $3
organic seed, great catalog raps

Shepherd's Garden Seeds
7389 Zayante
Felton, CA 95018
retail catalog $1 & bulk price list
mouth-watering variety descriptions

Southern Exposure Seed Exchange
PO Box 158
North Garden, VA 22959
catalog $3
emphasis on heirlooms, some organic; good seed-saving supplies

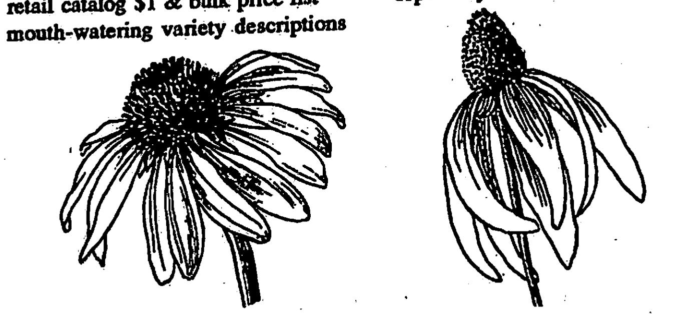
Stokes Seeds, Inc.
Box 548
Buffalo, NY 14240
excellent variety descriptions, cultural information

Territorial Seed Company
PO Box 157
Cottage Grove, OR 97424
specializing in varieties for the Pacific Northwest

Thompson & Morgan Inc.
PO Box 1308
Jackson, NJ 08527
hard-to-find flower cultivars

Vesey's Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 9000
Calais, ME 04619
or York, PEI C0A 1P0
selections for cold climates

William Dam Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 8400
Dundas, Ontario L9H 6M1
catalog $2
several interesting selections, especially flowers



OTHER RESOURCES

The Seed Savers Exchange, 3076 N Winn Rd, Decorah, IA 52101, is a grassroots network of gardeners and plant collectors who maintain and distribute rare varieties of food crops. Their 1993 Yearbook listed 926 members who maintain a combined collection of more than 5000 heirloom vegetable varieties. Over the past five years the SSE has purchased the 140-acre Heritage Farm to aid in the preservation effort. Annual membership is $25, or send $1 for informational brochure. **The Flower and Herb Exchange**, whose members maintain over 1000 varieties of heirloom herbs and flowers, is at the same address. Annual membership in FHE is $5.

The Scatterseed Project, Box 1167, Farmington, ME 04938, is a regional seed exchange for this area and serves as curator for a substantial part of the SSE collection. They do not have a catalog; all varieties they maintain are available only through SSE.

MOFGA (Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association), PO Box 2176, Augusta, ME 04338, works to promote sustainable agriculture through legislative and educational initiatives, annual sponsorship of the Common Ground Country Fair, publication of its bimonthly newspaper, and sponsorship of a farm apprenticeship program. Maintains eight local chapters. Annual membership is $25 for individuals, $35 for families, $60 for supporting members, $15 for elders and students. You can join when you order; list names on a separate sheet, indicate new or renewal, add total on order form.

NOFA (Northeast Organic Farming Association) is for the rest of the Northeast what MOFGA is for Maine. Maintains state chapters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey. Membership dues vary from chapter to chapter. Sponsors educational conference each summer. For more information, write Julie Rawson, RFD 2 Sheldon Rd, Barre, MA 01005.

CSANA (Community Supported Agriculture of North America) is a clearinghouse of information and assistance for existing and aspiring CSAs. Their publication Basic Formula To Create CSA is available for $10. Write Robyn Van En, CSA Indian Line Farm, RR 3 Box 85, Great Barrington, MA 01230.

For Your Gardening Enjoyment

by CR Lawn

I have found the following to be most important to gardening success:

Make your own compost. You don't have to be an expert to make perfect plant food. Even if you know nothing about carbon-nitrogen ratios, and turn your pile(s) only once a year, you can make great compost by piling varied organic matter in thin layers. It's amazing what compost can do for your plants. In June, 1989, when it was too wet anywhere in my garden to set out my tomato plants, I spread a 6-inch layer of compost over a small area, and set them right in it. Those plants were the healthiest and most prolific I've ever grown. Carrots and onions also respond spectacularly to the same treatment.

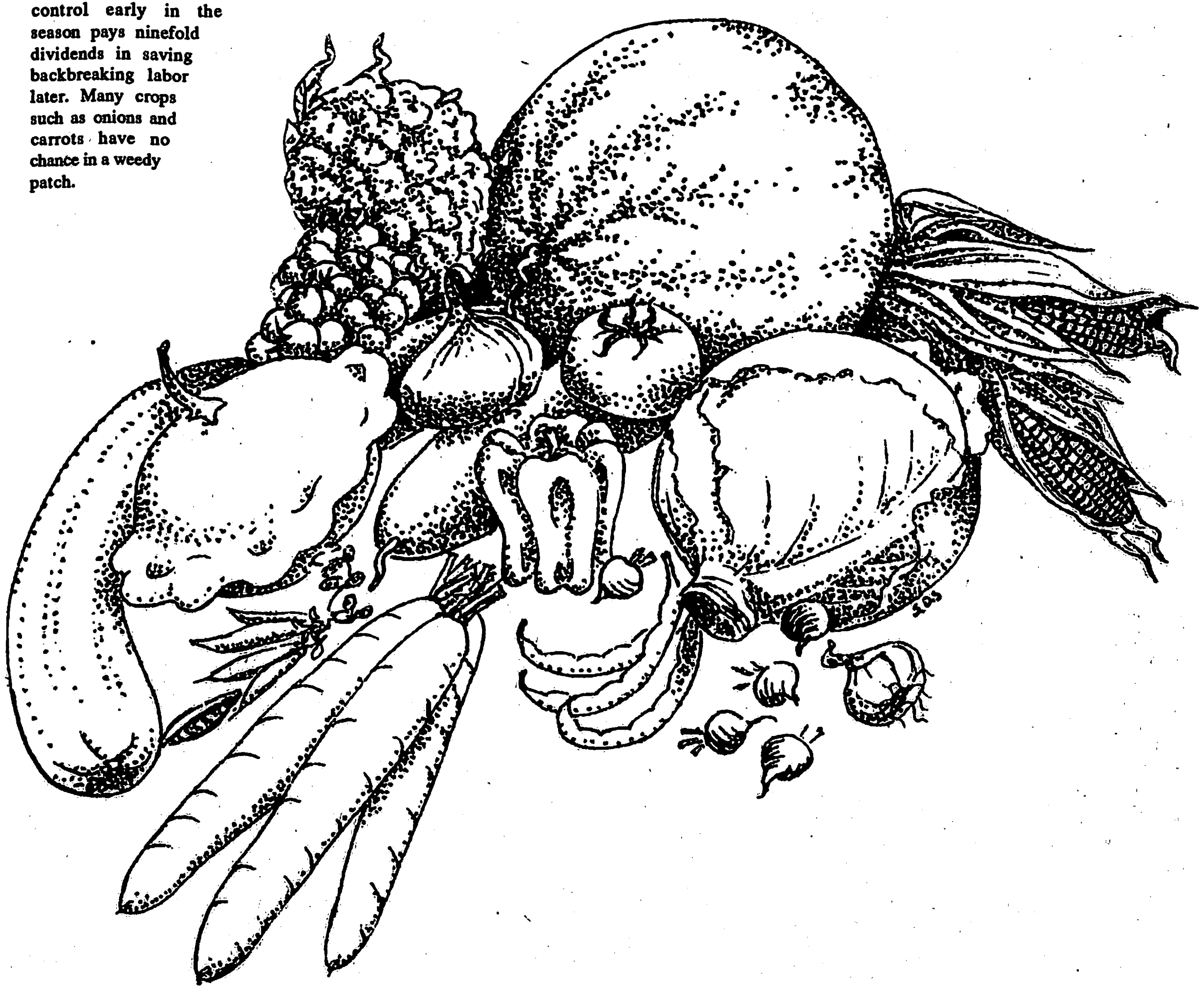
Overcrowding plants is a common cause of failure. Thin, thin, thin! Throw away those books that tell you to plant broccoli 16 inches apart. You will get spindly plants with puny heads if you space them that closely. An apprentice at my farm once planted sweet corn seed too deep. The resulting stand was about one half as dense as I would have liked, but the roomy plants ripened better than three full-sized ears apiece! Joann and Gene have encouraged me to thin everything from sweet basil to bachelor's buttons, bush beans to senposai, with great results. The surviving plants quickly become healthy, robust and productive! To get maximum benefits, start thinning early when your plants are small.

Get the jump on the weeds. That first cultivation when your plants are just emerging is the most important one. Time invested in weed control early in the season pays ninefold dividends in saving backbreaking labor later. Many crops such as onions and carrots have no chance in a weedy patch.

Work with the weather, not against it. Pulling weeds out of soft moist soil when the sun first comes out after a rain is so much more rewarding than trying to tug them out of dry, baked soil. Your soil and plants can teach you the optimal times to sow, cultivate, mulch and harvest. Learn to be an amateur weather prognosticator by studying clouds, wind direction, temperatures, the moon, and your barometer. It will make you a better gardener, and besides, it is fascinating. When you get good at it, you will not only be able to laugh at errant television weather "experts," but you will also be able to get away with a high percentage of what look to outsiders to be garden gambles, but really aren't!

Feed your soil. Heavy cropping takes an enormous toll on soil nutrients, which must be replaced if your plot is to maintain fertility. We apply animal manures, compost, and spoiled hay in liberal quantities to ensure optimal growth. If your squashes, greens, sweet corn and brassicas don't develop deep rich foliage color, they need more nitrogen. If their foliage is streaked with purple, your plants aren't getting enough phosphorus.

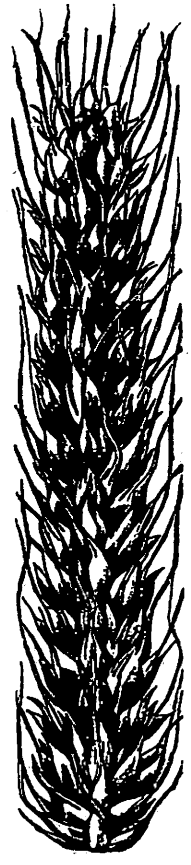
Plants need abundant water, particularly early in their growth cycle. Even in my boggy spot, I have had to water in recent years.



GREEN MANURES, COVER CROPS AND GRAINS

Descriptions by Bill Getty

This section was inspired by a letter we received from Keith Goldfarb of Steuben, Me. We can't say it any better than Goldfarb did. He wrote, "Just as vegetables are food for the stomach and flowers are food for the soul, cover crops are food for the soil. And it is this last which is the key to sustainability which will allow us to keep feeding our stomachs and souls...Cover crops belong in the garden as much as they do on the farm. They add valuable organic matter and fertility, and perhaps most importantly, they conserve the fertility the grower has painstakingly built up in the soil. In the Northeast, the greatest potential for leaching of soil nutrients occurs in the fall and early spring when rains are the heaviest. Yet it is just these times that most gardens are either bare or only covered with a mulch! A cover crop will take up and hold the available nutrients so that they can't be washed away. Even in a garden with limited space, cover crops make sense. Through undersowing and post-harvest sowing they can be a part of the rotation without displacing food crops from valuable growing area."



GREEN MANURES, COVER CROPS & GRAINS AT A GLANCE

Cat	Item	Uses	Strengths	Seeding time	To turn in	#/1000 sq ft	#/acre
Non-legumes							
3	Annual Ryegrass	EC,CTC,PS	AD,WS	spring-late sum.	tiller	.5-2#	25-50#
5	Barley, Robust	GR,GM,HS	AD,GP,OM	early spring	tiller or tractor	2-3#	30-60#
10	Buckwheat, GT. Amer.	GM,CC,BF	WS,OM,MN	frost-free date	hand or tiller	2-3#	30-60#
12	Buckwheat, Tartary	GR,CC,GM	AD,MN	frost-free date	hand or tiller	2-3#	30-60#
15	Japanese Millet	GM,CC	WS,OM	frost-free date	tractor	.75#	30#
18	Oats, Ogle	CC, GR, EC,GM	OM,GP	spring-late sum.	tiller or tractor	3-4#	60-90#
21	Oats, Pennuda	GR,HS	FQ	early spring	tiller or tractor	3-4#	60-90#
24	Rapeseed, Dwarf Essex	CTC,GM,BF,CC	WS,SA,OM	mid spring-summer	hand or tiller	.25#	8#
27	Sorghum/Sudangrass	GM,HS,PS	WS,OM	early summer	tractor	1-2#	35-50#
30	Spring Wheat, Grandin	GR	FQ	ASAP in spring	-	4-6#	120-150#
36	Typhon	PS,GM,CTC	FP,AD	spring-late sum.	tiller	.13-.25#	4-5#
39	Winter Rye, Common	CC,EC,GR	WS,AD	September-October	tiller or tractor	3-4#	100#
42	Winter Wheat,Rough Rider	GR,CC	FQ	early September	-	4-6#	120-150#
Legumes							
50	Alfalfa, NK 919+	PS,HS	FP,NF,SA,WS	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
53	Alfalfa, Terre Verde	GM,HS	NF,SA,WS,FP	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
56	Alsike Clover	GM,PS,HS,BF	HV,NF,OM	spring	hand or tiller	.25#	6-8#
59	Bell Bean	GM,CC,BF	OM,NF,MN	frost-free date	tiller or tractor	2-4#	80-125#
62	Berseem Clover	GM,PS	NF,AD,OM	May	tiller	.75	15-20#
65	Crimson Clover	CC,GM	NF,OM,FP	spring	hand or tiller	.5-2#	20-40#
70	Field Pea	GM	NF,OM,WS	early spring	tractor	3-4#	150#
75	Hairy Vetch, Madison	CC,EC,GM	NF,AD,OM	mid Aug-Sept	tiller or tractor	1# w/rye	30# w/50# rye
80	Mammoth Red Clover	GM,HS,PS	AD,NF,OM	spring or Aug.	hand or tiller	.5#	10-20#
85	Soybean, Hardin	CC,GM	NF,WS	late May-June	tiller	1-3#	50#
90	Sweet Clover,Yel Blos	GM,CC,HS	SA,OM,MN,FP	spring	tiller or tractor	.25-.5#	10-15#
95	White Clover, N Zealand	US,PS,GM,EC,BF	NF,WS,AD	spring-summer	tiller	.25#	10-12#

LEGEND:

Uses: BF=bee forage, CC=cover crop, CTC=catch crop, EC=erosion control, GM=green manure, GR=grain, HS=hay or straw, PS=pasture, US=undersowing.

Strengths: AD=adaptability, FP=forage production, FQ=food quality, GP=grain production, HV=grows well on heavy wet soils, MN=extracts micronutrients well, NF=nitrogen fixation, OM=adds organic matter, SA=improves soil aeration, opens subsoil, WS=weed suppression

Chart lists uses and strengths in order of importance.

NON-LEGUMES

3 Annual Ryegrass Cool-weather grass germinates quickly, provides temporary pasture. Extensive root system controls erosion. Adaptable to any soil but responds poorly to flooding. Grows 2-3' tall.

5 Barley, Robust Barley is even more fond of cool weather than oats, and like oats will winter-kill. Can be planted very early in spring. Best adapted to loam soils with good drainage. Will not tolerate high-acid soils. Robust is an early high-yielding variety. *72# size available to pickup customers only.*

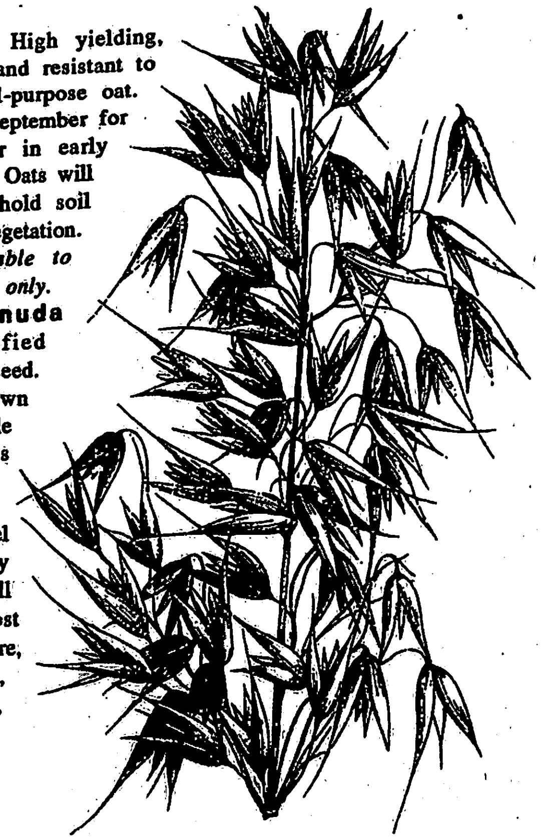
10 Buckwheat, Giant American Large-seeded type. Excellent smother crop. Easy to turn into the soil. Cut and incorporate when plant is newly in flower. Excellent at making P available for next crop. Will grow on almost any soil but responds well to fertility. Best suited to light, well-drained soils and has a higher tolerance to soil acidity than any other grain crop. Short maturity allows 2-3 crops per season. Killed by frost. Has large white flowers and is an excellent bee forage. *50# size available to pickup customers only.*

12 Buckwheat, Tartary Grown in Van Buren, Me. We've sold this buckwheat for years because it is locally grown and adaptable to extreme northern climates and soils. Its flowers are yellow and very small. Although it works as a green manure, it is not as effective as Giant American at outcompeting weeds. The seed is also smaller than Giant American and resembles the shape of wheat. Available in 5# size only.

15 Japanese Millet This tender annual tolerates low soil pH but requires adequate N and K. Very good smother crop. Extensive root system. Mature plants are tall (6') and lush, and require tractor to till in. In 1993, we allowed plants to grow 2½' and used tiller to incorporate.

18 Oats, Ogle High yielding, early maturing and resistant to lodging. A dual-purpose oat. Plant in early September for winter cover or in early spring for grain. Oats will winter-kill and hold soil with a mat of vegetation. *64# size available to pickup customers only.*

21 Oats, Pennuda Hulless Certified organic Maine seed. Grow your own oatmeal or whole oats! Pennuda is resistant to lodging and produces a kernel that's virtually free of the hull common to most oats. Plant, nurture, cultivate, harvest, thresh, winnow, wash....breakfast.



24 Rapeseed, Dwarf Essex Annual member of the brassica family very useful in the North as a mid-season catch crop after an early crop such as peas or new potatoes. Also used as animal or bee pasture. Germinates quickly and matures in 8-10 weeks. Easily worked in with tiller. We know a northern Vermont farmer who mixes rapeseed, buckwheat, oats, field peas, hairy vetch and clover for summer cover. That's diversity!

27 Sorghum/Sudangrass Vigorous hybrid summer annual is unsurpassed for choking out weeds. This is the first year we've been able to find untreated seed. Can grow to 6' if irrigated. Will tolerate mowing and can be used for hay. Plant when ground is thoroughly warm. NEW!

30 Spring Wheat, Grandin Spring wheat is usually more dependable than winter wheat in our northern climate. This hard red variety from North Dakota was chosen for its early maturiy, high protein content, strong straw, and high yields. Resistant to leaf and stem rust. Semi-dwarf plant grows to 3'. Plant ASAP in spring. NEW!

36 Typhon (very hardy—some may overwinter). Many tests have been done on the use of typhon as an excellent way to extend fall pasture in the Northeast. We've heard nothing but praise for this forage crop, including stories about sheep grazing on it at Thanksgiving.

39 Winter Rye, Common The most popular winter cover in the Northeast. Best planted in early Sept. to give good growth before winter dormancy. Incorporate in spring at least 2 weeks before planting. Plant residue inhibits growth of some species. *56# size available to pickup customers only.*

42 Winter Wheat, Rough Rider Hard red variety released by North Dakota in 1975. Selected for its winter hardiness, milling and baking quality, and medium maturity. Most successful if planted in well-drained soil during first two weeks of Sept. To reduce chances of winterkill limit fall growth to 4-6".

LEGUMES

50 Alfalfa, Northrup King 919+ Perennial Widely used in southern and central Maine for perennial alfalfa fields. Also suitable for garden use if you're planning to leave an area out of production for a few seasons. Can be cut several times over the summer for compost. Repeated cutting also helps eliminate perennial weeds. Pre-inoculated.

53 Alfalfa, Terra Verde non-dormant Annual alfalfa doesn't go into winter dormancy but continues to fix nitrogen until winter-killed or plowed down. Does best on fertile, well-drained soils. Excellent green manure and summer forage. Pre-inoculated.

56 Alsike Clover Perennial legume, commonly lasts 3-5 years. Used as green manure, pasture and hay (often mixed with timothy). It is also an excellent bee pasture. Thrives on heavy silt soils, clays and clay loams. Will not do well on excessively drained soils.

59 Bell Bean Vigorous small-seeded fava bean tolerates a wide range of soil fertility and drainage while fixing high amounts of N, up to 150#/acre on fertile soils. Grew to about 3' in our 1993 trial. Extensive root system makes nutrients from subsoil available to next crop.

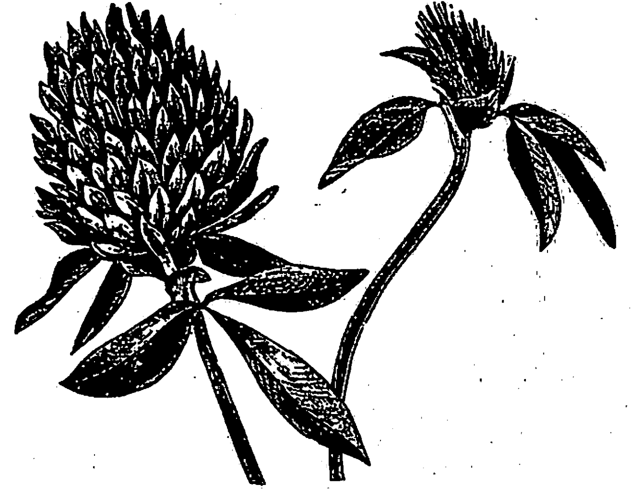
62 Berseem Clover Annual clover killed at 18° has tremendous potential for nitrogen fixation, 200-350#/acre in California tests. Extremely palatable for pasture and highly tolerant of variances of soil type, pH and drainage. Makes best growth in full sun and needs to be cut often to produce best N fixation. Pre-inoculated.

65 Crimson Clover Use in Maine as an annual clover when no regrowth in spring is wanted. Stunning crimson spikes on 18" plants can even be used as cutflowers. Will grow on most well-drained soils.

70 Field Pea Recent Maine trials have shown field peas to be a valuable component in a mixture of oats-peas-hairy vetch. Seed at 32# oats, 150# peas, 30# hairy vetch per acre ASAP in spring. In tests, this mix has created as much as 8000# biomass/acre at maturity. The oats come up first and are pulled down by peas, which are eventually pulled down by the smothering vetch, to which CR says, "Ashes to ashes, we all fall down." 4" mat of vegetation should be disked or mowed and incorporated in autumn. *50# size available to pickup customers only.* NEW!

75 Hairy Vetch, Madison Successfully and extensively tested by MOFGA farmers for winter hardiness in Maine. Excellent N fixation, 100+ #/acre. Plant with rye; the rye offers support to vetch vines in the spring and holds the soil over the winter better than the taprooted vetch. Tolerant of acidic soils and low fertility, but not poor drainage. *50# size available to pickup customers only.*

80 Mammoth Red Clover, Altaswede Perennial legume usually treated as a biennial. Use as green manure, hay, pasture or orchard crop. Pollinated by bumblebees but a poor honey plant. Cut the first year's growth for hay and turn under the second year's growth for green manure. Will tolerate all but the poorest soils and does best on well-drained heavy ground with abundant lime. Will not survive in soils with pH below 5.5. Most roots are in the top 12".



85 Soybean, Hardin Plowdown type; not for eating. Eliot Coleman suggests interplanting soybeans with corn a year ahead of potatoes in rotation to inhibit scab on the potato crop. An excellent N producer, up to 130#/acre. Also very effective when mixed with buckwheat for smother crop/green manure. *50# size available to pickup customers only.* For edible soybeans see #195.

90 Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom Biennial legume with long thick tap roots great at breaking up subsoils and improving soil aeration. Sweet clover is better than most legumes at extracting phosphorus and potassium from insoluble minerals in the subsoil. Plant with a nurse crop of oats in spring. Clover will make most of its growth the following year.

95 White Clover, New Zealand Hardy, long-lived and self-propagating perennial. Has a fibrous root system which spreads easily once established. Very useful as erosion control, green manure, or in areas which will have foot traffic. Tolerates shade, mowing and excessive moisture. Grows best in clay to loam soils. Good bee forage. More vigorous and slightly taller than Dutch variety. Our most popular clover.

Vegetable Variety Descriptions by CR Lawn

As indicated in the descriptions, some of our selections are more suitable to home gardeners than commercial growers. Because there are so many variables in gardening and farming, success in our trials is not a guarantee of success on your plot. In particular, climate and soil type have a significant impact on performance. We advise market growers to trial unfamiliar varieties on a small scale before making a full commitment.

BEANS

2 oz. packet sows 25 ft; 1 lb., 200 ft. Tender, will not survive frost. Plant 5 seeds/ft. in rows 24-30" apart. Pick frequently to keep beans producing.

BUSH GREEN BEANS

103 Provider (50 days) For highest early yields and taste, old reliable Provider can't be beat. Noted for its concentrated sets of round 5-5½" pods with beany taste. A heavy yielder even under adverse conditions. Always our top seller. Released by USDA in 1965.

109 Greencrop (53 days) An early flat-podded Romano type especially adapted to the North. Pods can grow up to 8" long while still retaining good quality. 1957 AAS.

113 Royal Burgundy (55 days) Less foliage than Royalty Purple Pod, which it replaced. Straight 5" meaty purple pods turn bright green after two minutes of blanching. Grows well even in cold conditions.

117 Bush Blue Lake 274 (57 days) Long considered to set the taste standard for home garden bush bean varieties. Pods avg. 6", fill slowly with tender, plump beans. Very high yields.

120 Roma II (59 days) Answers numerous customer requests for a true flat bush Romano bean. It is a heavy yielder of fleshy medium-green 5" pods which are slow to develop seeds.

BUSH WAX BEANS

125 Golden Rocky (54 days) Also known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best-tasting wax bean. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and retains vigor even under cool night temperatures. Noteworthy for slender juicy pods that melt in your mouth. Not beany. Pods grow to 6".

129 Golden Butterwax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded wax bean impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods. Golden Butterwax is less juicy, more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold or Sungold.

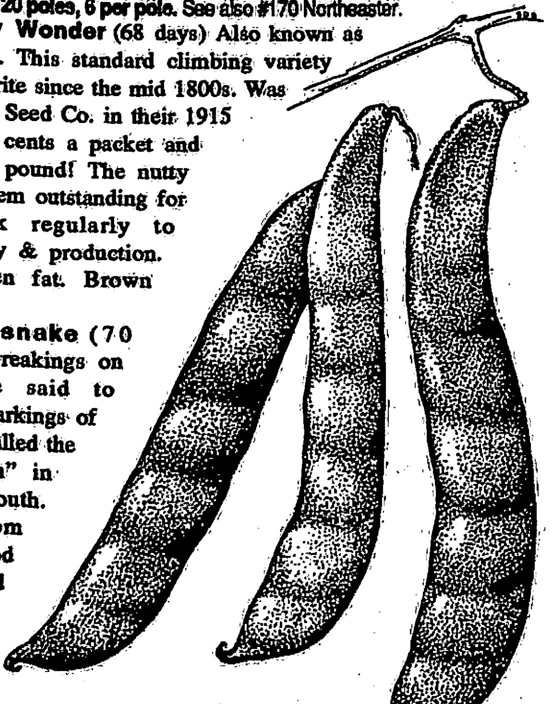
132 Dragon Langerie (57 days) Also known as Dragon's Tongue. This creamy yellow bean covered with purple stripes is an attractive novelty with a good juicy taste. Plentiful producer of flat 6" pods that keep coming as long as you keep picking regularly.

POLE BEANS

2 oz. packet sows 20 poles, 6 per pole. See also #170 Northeaster.

136 Kentucky Wonder (68 days) Also known as Old Homestead. This standard climbing variety has been a favorite since the mid 1800s. Was offered by Olds Seed Co. in their 1915 catalog for ten cents a packet and twenty cents a pound! The nutty flavor makes them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality & production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds.

138 Rattlesnake (70 days) Purple streakings on the pods are said to resemble the markings of a rattlesnake. Called the "Preacher Bean" in parts of the South. This heirloom produces a good harvest of round 6-7" pods with a pleasing sweet taste. NEW!

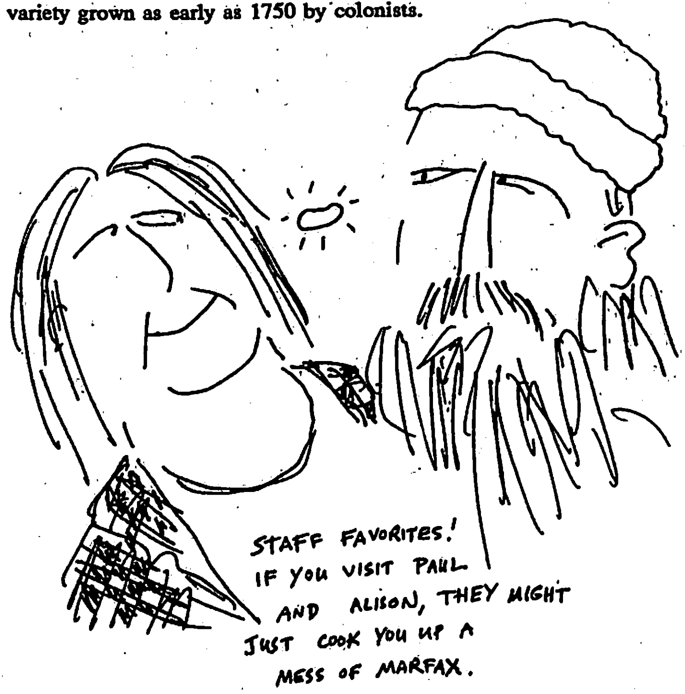


MISCELLANEOUS BEANS

140 Windsor Fava (75 days) Unlike other beans, broad beans should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. They tolerate frost, but do not thrive in hot weather. Sow the large seeds 3-4" apart. Harvest when the light green beans in the 6" glossy pods reach the green shell stage. Cook like lima beans.

144 Taylor Dwarf Horticultural (68 days) This heirloom shell bean may date back 150 years. Early producers of cream-colored pods splashed with carmine red.

147 Scarlet Runner (70 days) Climbing beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles; will grow to 10-12'. Can be eaten both as snap or shell (95 days) beans. Beautifully mottled purple & black seeds. Heirloom variety grown as early as 1750 by colonists.



DRY BEANS

151 Marfax (86 days) Heirloom resembling Swedish Brown Bean , but earlier and higher yielding. Richly flavored brown baking bean is very adaptable to our cool climate. Seed produced in Maine.

154 Jacob's Cattle (88 days) An heirloom variety popular in New England which derives its name from the biblical story of Jacob and the spotted cattle. Its dark red speckles on white background are said to look like the cattle's markings. If harvested earlier the kidney-shaped beans make superb shellies. Seed produced in Maine.

157 Soldier (89 days) Large white kidney bean with red-brown soldier-like figure on its eye. A New England favorite for generations. Seed grown in Maine.

160 Maine Yellow Eye (92 days) Ranks with Jacob's Cattle as our most popular dried beans. Plump, oval, medium-sized beans, cream with yellow eye. Seed grown in Maine.

164 Red Kidney (102 days) Early maturing variety of light red kidney baking bean developed at Cornell University. Large beans mature at least a week earlier than similar types. Seed grown in Maine.

167 Black Turtle (104 days) A tall bush developed by Cornell University. Small black beans popular for soup. Now offered every year because customer demand has increased. Seed grown in Maine.

BEAN THERE

170 Northeaster Pole (55 days) Also known as Kwintus. The seed comes from Holland. Earliest and best-tasting pole bean we've tried. Ripens almost two weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Early, vigorous climbers with outstanding flavor which improves with blanching. Somewhat flattened pods don't get tough even when big. In recent years we've tried several dozen pole beans and have yet to find one that comes close to matching the quality of Northeaster.

HARICOT VERTS

Haricot vert is French for green bean. This type has fancier quality than American beans and should command a premium in markets. For optimal flavor, pick pods while they are still thin before they develop strings.

174 Marbel (54 days) Appearance and flavor make Marbel stand out. Its slender dark green pods are streaked prominently with violet. They grow 7", stay straight, and have a rich beany taste. Good for multiple pickings as long as you keep up.

177 La Belle (56 days) Also known as Label; we prefer the original pre-Anglicized name. Those who like very slender, short haricot verts will appreciate La Belle. It makes a vigorous set of slim pods which are mature at 3-4" long and a quarter inch in diameter. Because the pods are extremely slow to fatten and develop strings, they need not be picked as frequently as other haricot verts to maintain delectable gourmet quality.

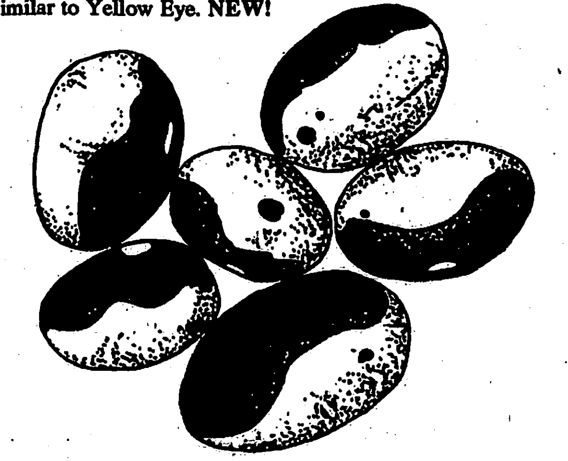
180 Vernandon (58 days) The most impressive French filet bean in our 1989 trial. It had the longest pods (6-7") and the heaviest yields (almost 1 lb. per row ft). Harvest when very slim to capture them in their full elegance and at their maximum moist, tender flavor. *Caution: very vigorous vines with lots of foliage.*

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

184 Vermont Cranberry Shell (65 days) This is the same strain of the heirloom once offered by Vt. Bean Seed. The pods contain 5 to 6 speckled cranberry-colored beans. Reliable, hardy and easy to shell. A New England tradition for over 100 years. For dry beans, add three weeks to maturity date. Seed grown in Maine. *Caution: viney habit has not been bred out of this cultivar.*

186 King of the Early (85 days) Some years back long-time seed-saving customer Linwood Ware sent us a sample of this beautiful mottled red baking bean. We first noticed its ability to ripen early. Then we were intrigued by its capacity to swell enormously when soaked. We became completely convinced by its hearty flavor and its complete dependability through hot summers and cool. So we had our Maine bean grower produce a seed crop. NEW!

187 Calypso (90 days) We knew we wanted Calypso as soon as we first saw it at the Common Ground Fair Exhibition Hall in 1992. At once stark and stunning, its markings are uncannily similar to the Chinese yin/yang symbol. This black and white bean even includes a contrasting dot. We found that our bean seed grower Patti Qua had already discovered Calypso downeast and had multiplied the seed enough for us to introduce it. A high-yielding bush with 4-5 beans per pod, it is a good baker with a texture similar to Yellow Eye. NEW!



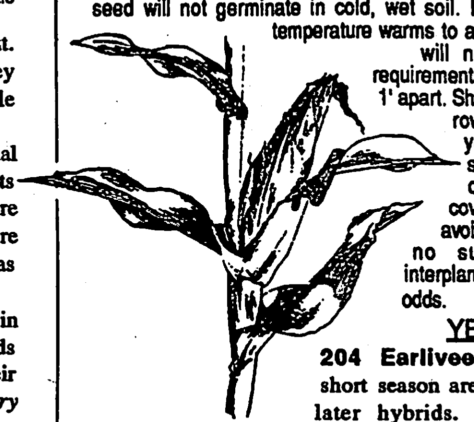
188 Agate Pinto (92 days) A bush pinto with medium-sized mottled beans of rich spicy flavor. Rogers Bros succeeded in breeding out the usual sprawling runners, a breakthrough in Pinto development which makes Agate easy to harvest. Seed grown organically in Maine by staffer Alison LaCourse.

192 Geneva Bush Lima (85 days) We regret no seed available for 1994.

195 Thoya Soybean (88 days) Since Butterbeans became unavailable to us, we've been searching for a worthy edible green soybean. In the Japanese variety Thoya, we've found it. Vigorous vines grow thigh high with early concentrated sets of easy-to-pick delicious light green pods, many with three beans. These are a good substitute for limas in short-season areas. The Japanese eat them as beer nuts, boiled and salted. The seed is expensive but worth the price. NEW!

AMAIZING CORN

2 oz packet sows 50 ft, 1 pound sows 400 ft. CAUTION: Untreated sweet corn seed will not germinate in cold, wet soil. Please be patient and wait till soil temperature warms to at least 60°F. before sowing. Tender, will not survive frost. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Rows 3' apart, 4 seeds/ft. Thin to 1' apart. Should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows to ensure adequate pollination. If you have trouble with crows pulling up seedlings, use Bird-Scaring Balloons or cover sowings with floating row covers. Remove covers at 3-6" stage to avoid plant abrasion. Although we know of no sure defense against critters, interplanting with pumpkins may improve the odds.



YELLOW SWEET CORN

204 Earlivee (69 days) Yellow hybrid for short season areas does not have the quality of later hybrids. Short plants with somewhat irregular ears. Developed by Dr. Ernie Kerr of Simcoe Experiment Station, Ontario.

207 Seneca Horizon (71 days) Yellow hybrid from Robson has developed a good reputation. Good eating for an early corn, with more uniformity and better appearance than Earlivee. Delay harvest until ears are really filled as maturity can be deceptive.

210 Sugar Buns (74 days) Yellow sugary enhanced hybrid from Crookham has the best flavor we have yet found in an early corn. About as sweet as our palates like, but not cloying like the supersweets. Sugar Buns does not have as good cold soil emergence as other early corns, so please do not rush it.

212 Mariah (75 days) This yellow hybrid with shrunken "supersweet" gene has better cold soil emergence than most other supersweets. Mariah is one of the new generation of supersweets that retains some of the corn flavor along with its extra sweetness. 7-8" yellow ears have outstanding quality which holds for several days after picking. Must be isolated from other corns shedding pollen at the same time by at least 150', or else quality suffers. Seeds shrunken, higher count per oz.

215 Bodacious (77 day) Crookham's sugary enhanced hybrid has exceptionally sweet tender yellow kernels that taste as good as its name! 8" ears have been outstanding in our trials. Joann's favorite variety and the only one we double-planted at Shooting Star Farm in 1993.

219 Golden Bantam (84 days) Originated in Massachusetts in 1902. Before hybrid sweet corn caught on, Golden Bantam was the most popular yellow sweet corn, noted for its very corny yet sweet taste if picked promptly in the milk stage. Like other open-pollinated sweet corns, its ears are not as uniform in appearance and ripening as hybrid varieties. Don't allow Bantam to become overmature.

222 Kandy Korn (89 days) Attractive deep purple husks and excellent holding quality make this yellow corn a real winner at roadside stands. Among the first sugary enhanced varieties to be developed, Kandy Korn has stood the test of time, and is now enjoying a renewed popularity.

BICOLOR SWEET CORN

225 Quickie (71 days) Early bicolor hybrid. Ripens with Sugar & Gold, but more uniform high quality, longer ears, and 12 rows of kernels instead of 10. Crookham release is the best early bicolor we've yet found.

228 D'Artagnan (73 days) The earliest sugary enhanced bicolor. Its 7" ears have superior eating quality for this early in the season. From Crookham.

231 Kiss 'n Tell (81 days) You will want to include this sugary enhanced bicolor hybrid in your program despite its ridiculous name! Ripening just before midseason, its 7" ears with dark green husks hold their quality over a long picking period. Boasts attractive small kernels of rich sweetness with superb taste comparable to Sugar Buns. I like Kiss 'n Tell more and more with each passing season; it is now in my top four.

233 Burgundy Delight (84 days) Burgundy Delight is a terrific midseason hybrid with the best flavor we've yet found in a bicolor. In conditions of high fertility its tall stalks often bear two good 7-8" ears with handsome purple blushes on their husks. Burgundy holds in prime condition in the field longer than almost any other variety. Bicolor corn just doesn't come any better than this!

WHITE SWEET CORN

236 Pristine (80 days) A big hit in our 1990 trial, although the porcupine got more than we did. Since then, we've been able to enjoy the superb eating quality of this white hybrid. The 8" ears ripen several days earlier than Platinum Lady.

237 Luther Hill (82 days) In the 1950s before hybrids took over, Luther Hill was the most popular sweet corn in New Jersey. Maintained by two Canadian seed savers and reintroduced by Peace Seeds, this mostly white very sweet corn is making a comeback. It often bears 2-3 small 5" ears on its modest 4' stalk. Seed biodynamically grown for us in Wisconsin. NEW!

238 True Platinum (83 days) In appreciation of the work of Dr. Alan Kapular of Peace Seeds we offer his True Platinum, a white open-pollinated sweet corn of truly excellent quality. Closely resembling Platinum Lady, from which it derived, True Platinum is not quite as uniform as the hybrid but tastes almost as good. About 97% will be true to type with the remainder inferior throwbacks. Organically grown by staffer Bill Getty in Belgrade Lakes. NEW!

239 Platinum Lady (83 days) I rate this as the best quality eating corn of all, and our customers, who have made it our #1 selling sweet corn, agree. Sugary enhanced kernels stay sweet and tender over long picking period. Flavor achieves a perfect balance between corny and sugary. Ornamental purple coloring on leaves makes plants very attractive. Very dependable in our climate. Roast a few ears of Lady with some new potatoes, now that's good eating!

242 Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which has long set the standard for late-maturing sweet corn. Large handsome ears, with glossy white creamy sweet kernels that fill to the very tips. Although risky in short-season areas, it ripens for us most years a few days before Common Ground Fair in late September, sneaking in just ahead of our first killing frost. I can't think of a better way to end the corn season! *Caution: germinates poorly in cold soil.*

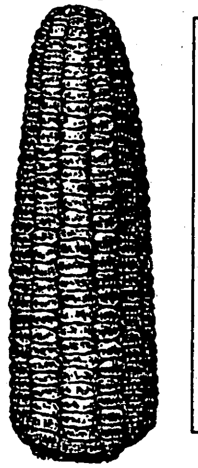
POPCORN

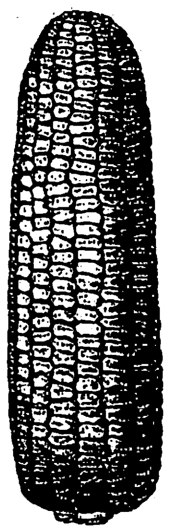
245 Strawberry (95 days) Highly decorative maroon 2" ears which taper slightly to the tip. Colorful kernels pop into a white popcorn. Old heirloom variety.

246 White Cloud (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Vermont market grower Alan LePage calls this a "stupendous" popping corn. Its small, deep, pointed hulless kernels puff up nicely when they pop. Makes 5" ears on very tall plants with much higher yields than Tom Thumb.

DRY FIELD CORN

248 Mandan Bride (98 days) This colorful flour corn is believed to have originated with the Mandan tribe of Minnesota and North Dakota. I love stringing the ears of many hues on a line as a way of completing the drying process and of celebrating the beauty and bounty of the harvest. Organically grown in Maine by Jeanne Griffin.





SWEET CORN SELECTIONS AT A GLANCE

variety	days	kernels	genetic type	plant height	ear length	# rows
Earlivee	69	yellow	normal sugary	52 inches	6-7 inches	12-14
Seneca Horizon	71	yellow	normal sugary	60-66 inches	8 inches	16-18
Sugar Buns	74	yellow	sugary enhanced	76 inches	6-7 inches	14
Mariah	75	yellow	supersweet	72 inches	7-8 inches	
Bodacious	77	yellow	sugary enhanced	87 inches	8 inches	18
Golden Bantam	84	yellow	open-pollinated	66 inches	6-7 inches	8
Kandy Korn	89	yellow	sugary enhanced	102 inches	8 inches	16
Quickie	71	bicolor	normal sugary	52 inches	7 inches	12
D'Artagnan	73	bicolor	sugary enhanced	80 inches	7 inches	16
Kiss 'n Tell	81	bicolor	sugary enhanced	76 inches	7 inches	16
Burgundy Delight	84	bicolor	normal sugary	84 inches	7-8 inches	12-14
Pristine	80	white	normal sugary	82 inches	8 inches	16
Luther Hill	82	white	open-pollinated	48 inches	5 inches	
True Platinum	83	white	open-pollinated	70 inches	7-8 inches	10-14
Platinum Lady	83	white	sugary enhanced	84 inches	8.5 inches	14
Silver Queen	96	white	normal sugary	102 inches	8 inches	14-16

PEAS

2 oz packet sows 30 ft, 1 lb. sows 240 ft. Young plants very hardy but frost stops production at the blossom or pod stage. Like cool, moist weather; dislike heat. Customer Polly Loré, who gardens in Willow, Alaska, reports that peas grow twice as high there as in the lower 48 and keep producting till frost! Sow as early as ground can be worked for best yields. All peas produce more when staked; varieties over 2½' must be supported. Plant 8-10 seeds/ft. in rows 3' apart (5' if very tall varieties). Early morning picking retards spread of powdery mildew disease and ensures best flavor. If you love peas as much as we do, you may want to try for a fall crop. Timing is crucial, as peas ripen slowly in the cool of September, and frost will halt production. We recommend 1st week July planting for fall crop in central Maine. Warmer areas try mid July. **Rogers Bros. in Idaho controls most of the world's pea seed production.** Recently, we have not been happy with their selection criteria. We have begun our own program to keep superior home garden pea varieties in the trade. This past summer Nikos Kavanya and I visited Will Bonsall of Scatterseed Project, curator for the Seed Savers Exchange pea collection. We sampled dozens of pea varieties and selected several for further investigation in our 1994 trials. Over the next 5-10 years we hope to reintroduce several superior varieties.

SHELL PEAS

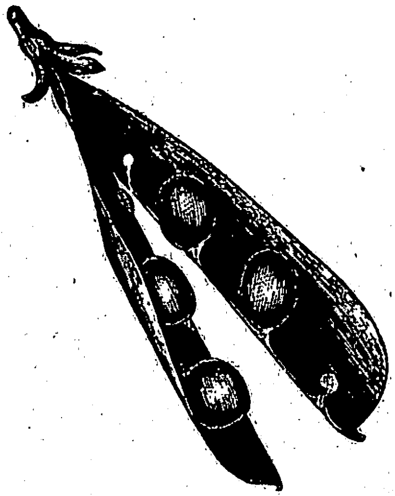
251 Coral (53 days) The best quality early pea we've yet found. Coral started producing for us on June 29 and was heavily laden in early July. Short vines barely surpass 2' and tend to set earliest pods low. Good yields. Replaces Sparkle. New!

252 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most popular pea. Extremely heavy yielders under favorable conditions. Set record in our '82 trials with almost 50 pounds per 100 row ft. Easy to pick because long pods fill out only as peas ripen. 3' vines. 6.88 peas per pod in our 1993 trial. Not as sweet as Early Frosty or Lincoln; quality deteriorates quickly after picking. Not a good shipper. *Crop shortage, order early, limit one half pound per customer.*

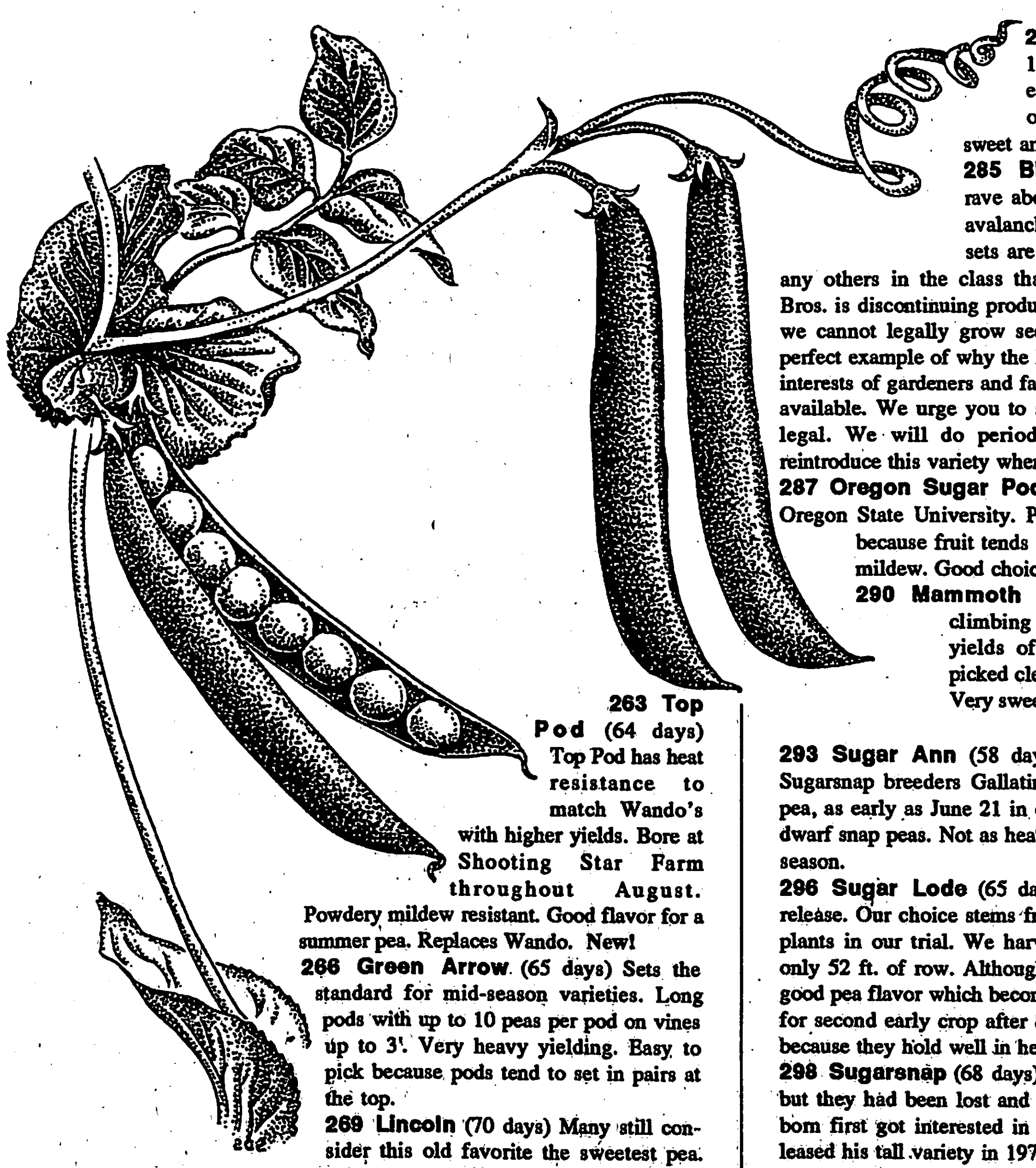
255 Thomas Laxton (58 days) Our customers let us know that we goofed when we tried to discontinue this old time favorite! In 1927, Salzer's offered a packet for eight cents and a pound for 38 cents! Although we've never had outstanding total yields, Laxton does bear over an extended period. 3' vines.

257 Early Frosty (60 days) Outstanding quality and sweetness. 2d early variety good for freezing. Tricky to pick because it is best before the pods are completely filled, but is one of the easiest to shell. Holds quality for a long time after picking. Vines grow up to 3'. Susceptible to powdery mildew; performs best in early sowings. A dependable yielder every year, Frosty was a spectacular performer during 1992's exceptional pea season, producing more than 42 pounds per 100 row feet. My favorite.

260 Patriot (62 days) Although Rogers is planning to discontinue production of this superior variety, we have purchased a two-year supply and will keep it in commerce. Patriot is a good yielder of very sweet, high quality peas on only 2½' vines. In 1993 it matched Mayfair with 8.3 peas per pod, and averages over eight consistently. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short span.



262 Little Marvel (63 days) Old-timey home garden favorite bears tightly packed nearly round pods on 18" vines. Very sweet. Surprising yields for such a dwarf plant. Introduced 1908.



263 Top Pod (64 days) Top Pod has heat resistance to match Wando's with higher yields. Bore at Shooting Star Farm throughout August. Powdery mildew resistant. Good flavor for a summer pea. Replaces Wando. New!

266 Green Arrow (65 days) Sets the standard for mid-season varieties. Long pods with up to 10 peas per pod on vines up to 3'. Very heavy yielding. Easy to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top.

269 Lincoln (70 days) Many still consider this old favorite the sweetest pea. Mid season. 3-3½" slender curved pods filled with very sweet peas. Vines up to 3'. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

272 Mayfair (72 days) We regret that Rogers Bros. has discontinued producing this marvelous pea. We had our stock seed multiplied this past season, and expect to reintroduce Mayfair in 1995. *Not available this season.*

275 Alderman or Telephone (75 days) Another old-time favorite, and one of the best-tasting. Vines 5-6' or more. Polly Loré says, "I would have liked to plant Telephone, but don't dare!" Pods avgd. almost 5" with 8.3 peas per pod, best of the 11 varieties in our 1989 trial.

SOUP PEAS

279 Holland Capucijners (85 days) We are pleased to again have a crop of these delicious brown-grey soup peas, organically grown by Tor and Lorna Smith way up in Aroostook County. Their name derives from the markings on the peas said to look like the cowls of Capuchin friars, and is pronounced cap-you-*say*-ner. Even if you don't want the peas, the plants are worth growing as ornamentals for their violet, red and pink flowers and their spectacular purple pods. Vines grow 6'; must be staked. BACK!

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Culture same as shell peas. Snow peas should be harvested before pods fill out. Snap peas taste sweetest when completely filled. A common mistake is to pick snaps too soon.

SNOW PEAS

282 Dwarf White Sugar (59 days) A 1941 Agway introduction which ripens very early. 3' vines produce abundant yields at top of plants. Easy to pick. Pods small (2-2½") sweet and tender. Susceptible to yellows.

285 Blizzard (61 days) Customers continue to rave about this 3-3½' snow pea which produces an avalanche of sweet thin 3" pods. Its concentrated sets are extremely easy to pick. We have not found any others in the class that even come close. Unfortunately, Rogers Bros. is discontinuing production. Because Blizzard is a patented variety, we cannot legally grow seed crops for commercial use. Blizzard is a perfect example of why the Plant Variety Protection Act is not in the best interests of gardeners and farmers. We still have a limited supply of seed available. We urge you to save your own seed for home use, which is legal. We will do periodic growouts to maintain stock seed and reintroduce this variety when the patent runs out.

287 Oregon Sugar Pod II (62 days) Short-vined snow pea from Oregon State University. Pods 4" long, vines 2-2½'. Difficult to pick because fruit tends to set within foliage. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Good choice in sandy soils or under dry conditions.

290 Mammoth Melting Sugar (72 days) The standard climbing snow pea. Vines grow 5-7'. Very heavy yields of 4-5" pods. Continues to produce if kept picked clean provided powdery mildew does not strike. Very sweet eaten raw as well as sautéed.

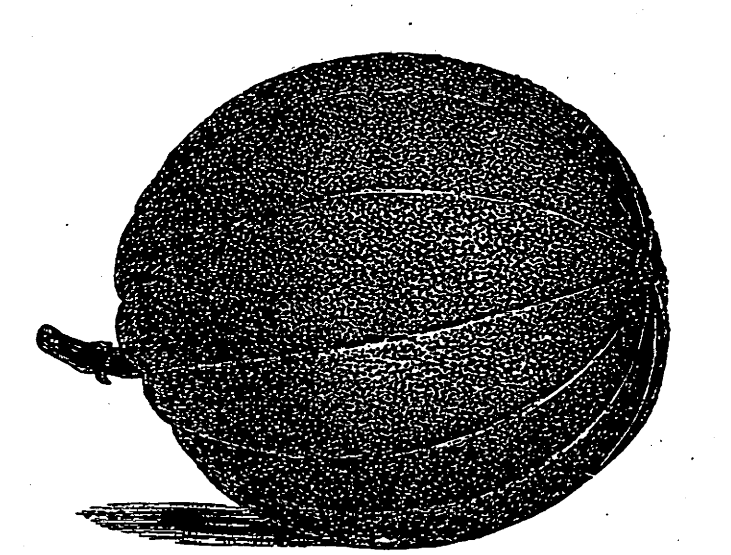
SNAP PEAS

293 Sugar Ann (58 days) 1983 Silver All-America winner from Sugarsnap breeders Gallatin Valley. Dwarf 2' vines. The earliest snap pea, as early as June 21 in our trials. Very good quality, sweetest of the dwarf snap peas. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season.

296 Sugar Lode (65 days) Rogers Bros. invited us to name their release. Our choice stems from the tremendous yields of these bushy 3' plants in our trial. We harvested 34 pounds in concentrated sets from only 52 ft. of row. Although the pods are slow to sweeten, they have a good pea flavor which becomes sugary when they are full. Recommended for second early crop after Sugar Ann and for late crop after Sugarsnap because they hold well in heat.

298 Sugarsnap (68 days) Sugarsnap varieties had once been around, but they had been lost and almost forgotten when breeder Calvin Lamborn first got interested in them in the late 1960s. When Lamborn released his tall variety in 1978 he created a sensation and his cultivar won the gold All-America Award. A few years later it was voted the #1 all-time All-America selection. Sugarsnaps have become almost old hat now and it's easy to forget that they are one of the very best raw treats in the garden especially if you've only sampled the less tasty dwarf versions recently. Tall Sugarsnap vines grow 5-7' and need strong stakes. Pods reach superb sweetness only when completely filled. Then they are incomparable. Staffer Tom Levesque's favorite variety because "the first vegetable to be harvested is the most savored." Sugarsnap is very susceptible to powdery mildew.

STAFF FAVORITES! TOM IS CROONING ABOUT SUGAR SNAPS.



OPEN-POLLINATED MELONS

Cantaloupe, muskmelon etc.: 1 gram pkt about 35 seeds.
Watermelon: 1 gram pkt about 24 seeds.

You Can Vine-Ripen Melons In Maine; Here's How

Our extensive trials enable us to offer a superb selection of short-season varieties. Melons are a tender crop with high nitrogen requirements. They love heat, cannot stand frost, and can be damaged by night temperatures below 40°F. They require some extra fussing, but oh! are the results ever worthwhile!

- Note days to maturity and select varieties that will ripen in your climate. Early Chaca, Earliqueen and Yellow Doll are surest bets.
- Start indoors around May 1 in peat pots, 2 or 3 seeds to a pot. Melons resent transplanting but will take if their roots are not disturbed.
- Prepare hills in advance with liberal amounts of well-rotted manure or compost. Be sure melons will not be adjacent to vigorous crawling plants like cucumbers and winter squash.
- Transplant at the onset of a heat wave after all danger of frost is past. Water heavily and if soil is dry place a temporary hay mulch around plants until a soaking rain comes.
- Except during droughts, use floating row covers over plants, but to avoid abrasion do not allow covers to touch plants.
- Use black or clear plastic mulch between plants.
- Use a foliar feeding program to speed ripening.
- Remove row covers before buds open. They can be replaced when you don't desire any more fruit to set.
- To reduce rot loss, rotate ripening melons occasionally. To reduce mouse damage, place ripening melons on bricks.
- Inspect your patch *daily* at ripening time. Check fruits for aroma and color and pull gently on those that appear to be ripe. They are ripe if the pressure causes them to slip from the vine. Charentais melons should be harvested just before this full slip stage. For watermelons, thumping should produce a low, hollow sound. Spread thumb and forefinger and press hard on fruit. If you feel any give, watermelon is ripe.
- Enjoy an incomparable taste treat!

301 Green Nutmeg Muskmelon (80 days) These aromatic little gems weigh only about a pound each with deliciously sweet spicy lime green flesh. In my trial, they didn't look at all imposing, but what a surprise to find how good they were inside! Heirloom dates to mid-nineteenth century. **NEW!**

303 Golden Gopher Muskmelon (85 days) Called by Jeanne Griffin "the choice of the discriminating melon lover," this heirloom was developed in the 1930s at the University of Minnesota. Glenn Drowns of the Seed Savers Exchange was the original source for the seed which Griffin grew out and multiplied enabling Fedco to return Golden Gopher to commerce after many years' absence. We offer seed raised by Buttercup Heirloom Seed Gardens in Virginia and #326 Maine-grown organic seed by Griffin. If you had no luck growing Gopher in the frigid summer of 1992, I urge you to try again. You'll find the deep, deep orange flesh of its heavily ribbed 6x5" fruits incomparable, just as I did in 1990 and 1993.

305 Hale's Best Jumbo Muskmelon (90 days) This old favorite is a little late to ripen, but worth growing where adaptable. 3 lb. fruits have a deep musky flavor with a nice smooth texture.

308 Sugar Baby Watermelon (80 days) The standard northern icebox watermelon grows fruits 8-10 lb., dark green on outside and deep red on inside. Flesh quality grainier than comparable hybrids.

310 Cream of Saskatchewan Watermelon Sorry, crop failure. *No seed available.*

313 Moon and Stars Watermelon (100 days) Here is a challenge worthy of the Maine melon-grower's mettle. This now-famous unique heirloom watermelon, rescued from extinction by the Seed Savers Exchange, needs lots of heat to set fruit. That it can ripen in a good season is attested by Shooting Star Farm's 18½ pounder in 1991. Rind is dark green with beautiful yellow spots which range in size from little peas (the stars) to a silver dollar or larger (the moon). Foliage is also spotted (looks diseased to the uninitiated). Flesh is pink, somewhat grainy. **BACK!**

HYBRID MELONS

CHARENTAIS MELONS

315 Early Chaca (72 days) Also known as Flyer. We've been captivated by the flavor and aroma of these French melons! Early Chaca is the most delicious early melon we've ever grown. It is nearly a cinch to vine-ripen in Maine. Harvest the 1½-2 lb. fruits when they develop aroma as rind begins turning orange, then ripen at room temperature for 48 hours. Slice in half; makes two perfect servings.

317 Prior (82 days) Prior is our favorite Vilmorin Charentais. Prior ripened significantly ahead of Acor and slightly in advance of Savor in our 1991 trial. Its 2½-lb. grey-green smooth-skinned fruits won't win any beauty contests, but will give you the bright orange flesh, rich full-bodied flavor, and deep aroma of the true Charentais. Fruits are ripe when you can smell their aroma, see a first hint of orange coloration, and slip them off the vine by giving them a vigorous tug.

318 Pancha Charentais x Cantaloupe (89 days) You have to taste this cross between a French Charentais and American cantaloupe to experience just how good a melon can be! 2½-3 lb. oval fruits of exceptionally smooth texture, incomparably sweet aromatic taste. Highly prolific vines crank out the melons. Ripe at full slip. Will ripen midseason if August is warm. Development is arrested and ripening late if nights get cool too soon. Half gram packet.

CANTALOUPES & MUSKMELONS

Cantaloupes are named for the papal gardens of Cantalupo, Italy where some historians say the first cantaloupe was grown. They are smooth-skinned or lightly netted with few ridges. Muskmelons are usually heavily netted and deeply ribbed with larger seed cavities than cantaloupes.

320 Earliqueen Muskmelon (77 days) Developed by Dr. Brent Loy at UNH, Earliqueen is a reliable early producer of 2-3 lb. fruits of uniformly good quality. A good melon to start the season.

321 Passport Cantaloupe (77 days) A delicious green-fleshed cantaloupe developed by Dr. Loy, which ripens more than a week earlier than Rocky Sweet. For maximum sweetness harvest when skin color has turned yellow. If cool wet weather causes cracking before full ripening, harvest at first yellow blush. Texture is smooth, color ranges from whitish-green near cavity to darker green towards rind, with a subtle delectable taste.

323 Earligold Cantaloupe (78 days) Much more flavor than Sweet Granite or Alaska. Makes a concentrated set of 2½-lb. netted orange-fleshed fruits of uneven quality. The best ones ripen during warm spells to a rich, musky flavor, but in less ideal ripening conditions some are insipid and watery. Skin will turn buff with a melony aroma when ripe. Inspect patch daily as they ripen; their holding quality is suspect.

325 Rocky Sweet Cantaloupe (85 days) Green-fleshed cantaloupe features large 3 lb. round fruits with dark green netted rind. The sweet juicy flesh has a flavor reminiscent of a honeydew but with a smoother texture. Harvest when the rinds blush deep yellow before full slip and allow to finish ripening indoors. Especially if nights are cool, fruits have a tendency to develop cracks or rot spots if left on vine till full slip.

326 Golden Gopher Muskmelon (85 days) Open-pollinated, organic seed. See #303. **BACK!**

328 Pulsar Muskmelon (86 days) Large deeply ribbed fruits consistently average 5-6 lb. Our largest weighed in at 7½ lb. Orange flesh is slightly grainy, exceptionally sweet and aromatic. Ripens dependably with consistent high quality and a muskiness that makes you go back for more. What a treat!

329 Burpee Hybrid Muskmelon (88 days) The first full-size vine-ripened muskmelon I ever ate was a Burpee Hybrid. What a revelation! The musky succulent 3-4 lb. fruits have been the choice of discerning market growers since 1955. Fruits heavily netted with distinctive ribbing & delectable orange flesh. Ripe at full slip.

331 Ambrosia Cantaloupe (91 days) This sweet juicy salmon-fleshed melon is the choice of discriminating growers in areas where the season is sufficiently long. Round fruits average 4 lb. with thick, almost silky smooth flesh and very small cavity. The taste lives up to its name. Can harvest when fruits begin to blush yellow before full slip, and finish ripening indoors, as fruits tend to crack before full slip in cool conditions. *Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.*

MISCELLANEOUS MELONS

333 Earli-Dew Honeydew (88 days) A delicious green-fleshed smooth-skinned melon suitable for cool northern areas. Fruits 2½-3 lb. about 5½" diameter blush yellow when mature.

335 Honeyshaw Crenshaw (91 days) An exotic melon adaptable to much of our area. Its rich flavor has an indescribable tang which makes you go back for more! Best of all, its teardrop shaped fruits size up to 7-10 lb. for a lot of eating enjoyment! Orange flesh. Rind turns from green to buff yellow as it ripens. Provided it has reached full size, Honeyshaw will ripen indoors even when picked green. It must be picked before full slip to avoid cracking. *Order early, seed in very short supply.*

WATERMELONS

338 Yellow Doll (70 days) We usually prefer yellow-fleshed watermelons to red for their rich, sweet flavor. This is one of the earliest and sweetest of the yellows. Round, striped icebox 4-7 lb. extra-sweet fruits on a semi-compact vine. Vine-ripens even when all others fail.

340 You Sweet Thing (75 days) Round luscious rose-fleshed watermelon will produce fruits up to 12 lb. Easier to vine-ripen than any other red type we've tried. Worth a try even if you have trouble with watermelon. From Sakata in Japan.

343 Golden Crown (80 days) Imagine a thin golden-yellow rind on a juicy red watermelon. Add good yields of ice-box-size oblong fruits with a maturity that suits the North and a great taste that suits almost anybody and you have All-America winner Golden Crown! Tolerant to powdery mildew, anthacnose and viruses. Developed by Known You Seed Co. in Japan. **NEW!**

346 Jade Star (85 days) Along with Baby Fun which the grower has discontinued, Jade Star stole the show in our 1990 watermelon trial, producing round dark green fruit in excess of 10 pounds. Those who tasted the one we brought to our Common Ground Fair booth that fall declared it the most delicious watermelon they'd ever had. Deep red flesh similar to that of Sugar Baby but superior in quality.

348 Sweet Favorite (86 days) 1978 All-America winner from Sakata. The best oblong watermelon for the North. Consistently produces fruits in excess of 10 lb. We grew a 13-pounder in 1987. Flesh sweet, bright red. Green rind with dark stripes.

CUCUMBERS

1/16 oz packet sows 11 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft. Very tender, will not survive frost. Sow 2" apart in rows 3' apart or 6 per mound in hills 4' apart thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or use floating row covers, removing when cukes flower. Pick frequently for best production.

PICKLING

352 Express (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lives up to its name, cranking out most of its fruits during those first three pickings in July when the market for cukes is still strong. Multiple disease tolerance.

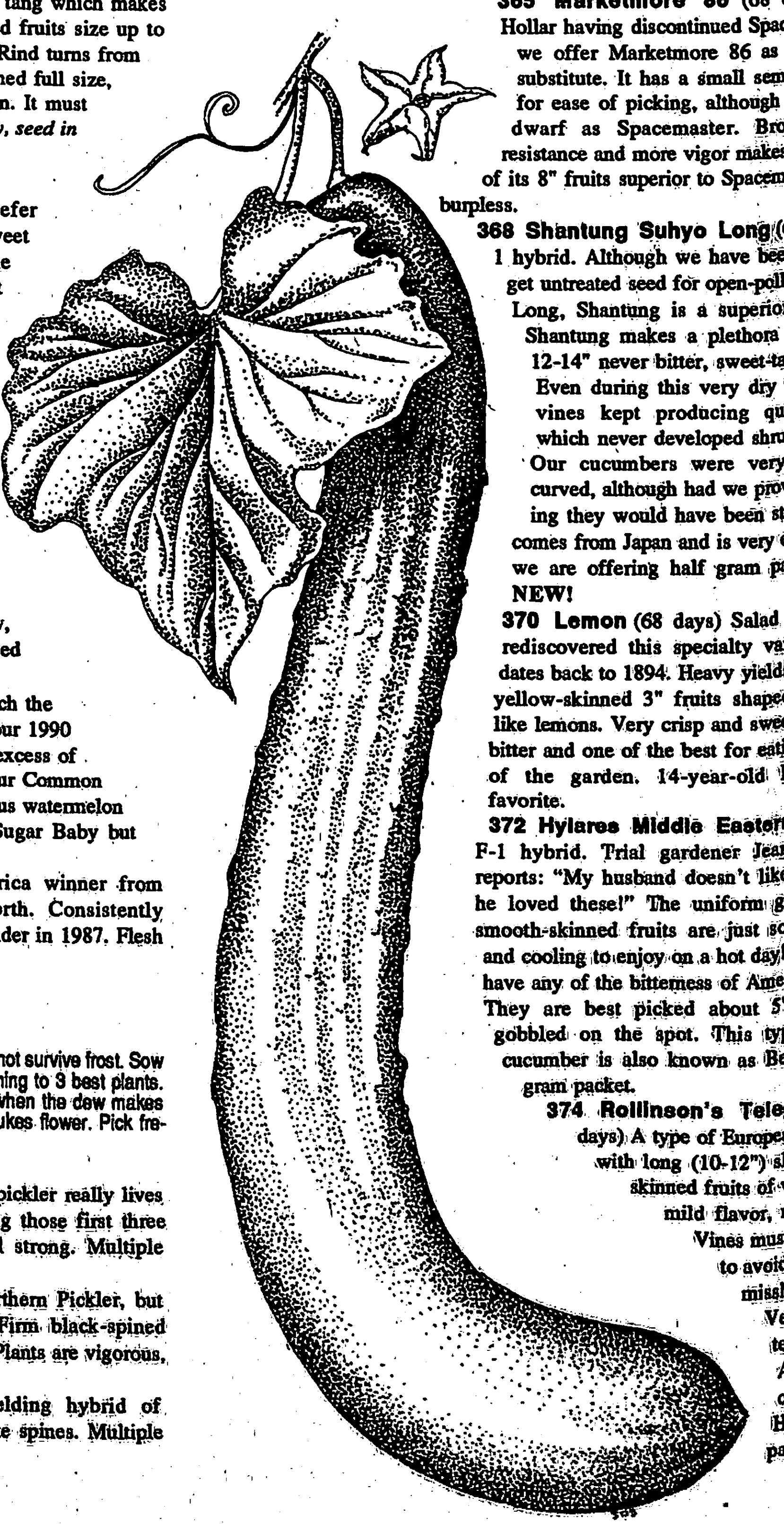
355 National (52 days) Not quite as early as Northern Pickler, but fruits tend to hold quality over a longer season. Firm black-spined dark-green fruits are usually quite sweet, rarely bitter. Plants are vigorous, dependable producers.

356 Calypso (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding hybrid of gynoecious type. Fruits medium-dark green with white spines. Multiple disease tolerance.

358 Vert de Massy French Cornichon (53 days) A superb variety for gherkin makers. The very spiny fruits should be picked when finger size for delicious tiny pickles. Vines are incredibly high yielding–they just crank out the fruits from July to frost! Fruits are slender, but tend to curve if allowed to grow too large. *Caution: Vert de Massy is too bitter for eating out of hand: It should be reserved for pickling.*

SLICING

362 Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the leading slicing variety in the Northeast. Dark green 8-8½" fruits show good uniformity. Vines vigorous throughout season. Tolerant to several diseases. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Cornell University.



365 Marketmore 86 (68 days) With Hollar having discontinued Spacemaster 80, we offer Marketmore 86 as the closest substitute. It has a small semi-bush vine for ease of picking, although it is not as dwarf as Spacemaster. Broad disease resistance and more vigor makes the quality of its 8" fruits superior to Spacemaster's. Not burpless.

368 Shantung Suhyo Long (60 days) F-1 hybrid. Although we have been unable to get untreated seed for open-pollinated Suyo Long, Shantung is a superior substitute. Shantung makes a plethora of uniform 12-14" never bitter, sweet-tasting cukes. Even during this very dry summer the vines kept producing quality fruits which never developed shrunken necks. Our cucumbers were very gracefully curved, although had we provided trellising they would have been straight. Seed comes from Japan and is very expensive so we are offering half gram packets only. **NEW!**

370 Lemon (68 days) Salad chefs have rediscovered this specialty variety which dates back to 1894. Heavy yields of rounded yellow-skinned 3" fruits shaped somewhat like lemons. Very crisp and sweet; never get bitter and one of the best for eating right out of the garden. 14-year-old Ben Frey's favorite.

372 Hylares Middle Eastern (58 days) F-1 hybrid. Trial gardener Jeanne Griffin reports: "My husband doesn't like cukes, but he loved these!" The uniform glossy green smooth-skinned fruits are just so refreshing and cooling to enjoy on a hot day! They don't have any of the bitterness of American cukes. They are best picked about 5" long and gobbled on the spot. This type of salad cucumber is also known as Beit Alpha. 1 gram packet.

374 Rollinson's Telegraph (60 days) A type of European cucumber with long (10-12") slim smooth-skinned fruits of very delicate mild flavor, never bitter. Vines must be trellised to avoid curved and misshapen fruits. Very different texture from American cucumbers. Half gram packet.

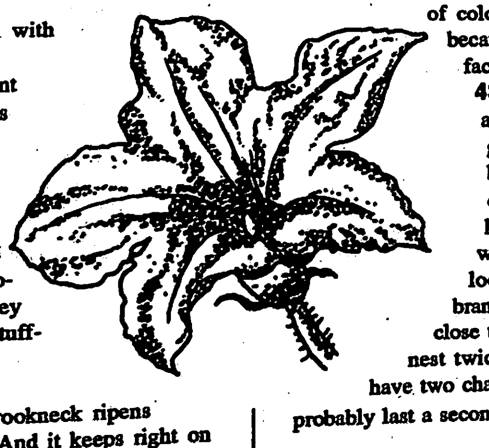
SUMMER SQUASH

Packet sows 3-6 hills; 1 oz 40 hills. Tender, will not survive frost. Sow in hills 4 ft. apart, 6 seeds/hill. Thin to 2-3 best plants. Pick squash when they are small for best flavor. Floating row covers can hasten maturity by 1 to 2 weeks. I had 13 zucchini and Lebanese squash varieties in the 1993 trial and picked an average of 60 fruits every four days!

ZUCCHINI

376 Seneca (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Early, very prolific slim medium-green fruits.

378 Seneca Butterblossom (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Bred by Robson Seed Farms to produce a prolific quantity of large, firm male blossoms which hold longer than female flowers and are preferred by chefs. Joann made quesadillas with Butterblossoms and conventional blossoms to compare taste. Two out of three of us chose Butterblossoms for their sweeter creamier milder taste. By the way, it also produces a fair number of zucchinis. Keep them picked to keep the blossoms coming.



380 Cocozelle (53 days) Italian-style zucchini with light green stripes, rich flavor.

383 Gold Rush (54 days) F-1 hybrid. Open plant habit and golden color make the cylindrical fruits easy to find. 1980 All-America winner has caught on with home gardeners and market growers.

LEBANESE

385 White Bush (50 days) Often also called Mid-East or Cousa squashes, Lebanese types are bulbous-shaped light green with white speckles. Robust bushes bear prolifically. Pick them when they are young and tender or allow them to fatten for stuffing. Very flavorful. NEW!

YELLOW

386 Sundance (47 days) F-1 hybrid. Hybrid crookneck ripens almost 2 weeks earlier than standard Crookneck! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. We have averaged 18 fruits per plant.

390 Seneca Prolific (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding yellow straightneck squash for the North. High yields early.

394 Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young. Popular since around 1900.

PATTY PAN

397 Sunburst (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the summer squashes. Sunburst is the most attractive of the Patty Pans with its bright yellow skin. 1985 All-America winner.

399 Benning's Green Tint (55 days) Sunburst Patty Pan is so popular that we've decided to also offer Benning's, its pale green scalloped counterpart. NEW!

WINTER SQUASH *Cucurbita frugalis*

Packets vary from 30-60 seeds, plant 6-12 hills. 1 oz sows 20-40 hills, depending upon seed size. Allow 4-6 feet per hill. Tender, not frost hardy. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Use floating row covers for earlier ripening and cucumber beetle control. Field cure for at least 10 days after harvest, covering if hard frost threatens, to improve flavor and storage.

403 Table Queen Acorn (90 days) 1½-2 lb. black-green ribbed fruits. Good for baking. Dry flesh. Best eaten within 3-4 mos. after harvest.

407 Bush Buttercup Emerald strain (80 days) Fruits generally a lighter green than Burgess Buttercup, not as uniform or good quality but ready 2 weeks earlier. Its mostly bush habit will save space.

410 Burgess Buttercup (95 days) Sweet deep-orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb. fruits have acorn-shaped button on the blossom end. Stem is well dried when ripe.

414 Ponca Baby Butternut (90 days) Fruits average 2 lb., ripen tan without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires too long a season, then Ponca is the one for you. However, Ponca does not store as well.

417 Waltham Butternut (105 days) Elegant 9-in. long tan fruits weighing 4-5 lb. Orange, dry flesh has a sweet, nutty flavor. Excellent keeper. 1970 All-America winner. *Caution: often fails to ripen in northernmost areas.*

420 Blue Hubbard, New England Strain (100 days) Bright yellow-orange dry, sweet flesh. Each squash will feed a large family because fruits average 15-20 lb., sometimes exceeding 30 lb. Vines crawl all over the garden. Traditional New England favorite. I often stuff one for Thanksgiving.

424 Spaghetti (88 days) A novelty item which caught on and now has devoted followers. Attraction is the spaghetti-like strings in the flesh. Flavor is rather bland. Buff skin turns pale yellow at maturity.

GOURDS

428 Small Ornamental Mix (95 days) 8 kinds of early maturing types, with small spoon, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent.

430 Small Warted Mix (95 days) Pear-shaped, scalloped and round warted gourds in a variety of colors and markings, including greens, white-grey combos, and yellow-green combos. Baseball sized.

432 Shenot Crown of Thorns Mix (95 days) These small gourds have pointed ribs that look like teeth. Come in a mix of colors and markings. Often called the "ghost gourd" because of its coloring and shape. Kids love to paint faces on them for decoration.

438 Large Bottle (120 days) Beware, these vines are rampant crawlers. According to Mass. market grower Eva Sommaripa, this variety makes a better birdhouse than the birdhouse gourd. Eva suggests to cut a hole about the size of a quarter with a paring knife. Take out at least some of the innards. Wrap a wire for hanging around the indented waist, fasten a loop of non-rusting wire or nylon cord around a branch, and the wrens will come. Don't hang gourds too close together, as these birds are territorial. Wrens usually nest twice a season, once in May and once in July, so you have two chances. If you take gourd inside for the winter, it will probably last a second season.

PUMPKINS

442 Baby Pam (99 days) Agway pie pumpkin has deep orange color and excellent uniformity. Best of all, it vine ripens 80-90% of its fruits even in a bad year. Fruits average 3-5 lb., slightly smaller and earlier ripening than New England Pie with the same excellent quality.

445 New England Pie (102 days) The standard small sugar pumpkin, ideal for pies. Has been a favorite since around 1860. Fruits average 5 lb. All ripen in a good year, most in a so-so year.

448 Young's Beauty (105 days) If Autumn Gold's ability to color before maturity doesn't impress you, and its tendency to produce irregularly shaped fruits disturbs you, you may want to switch back to the open-pollinated Young's Beauty. I've decided I prefer the Beauty's 10-15 lb. dark orange-skinned pumpkins in the classic round shape. *Caution: May not ripen in northernmost areas.*

452 Connecticut Field (115 days) Big pumpkin for Jack O'Lanterns gets 15-25 lb., sometimes more. *Ripens for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.*

455 Big Max (120 days) Your kids can have fun growing this giant squash. They will need help moving it, though, because it typically weighs 50-100 lb. and measures up to 70" in circumference! It makes a great Jack O'Lantern. Or, if you don't carve it, you can use it as a temporary chair!

WINTER SQUASH *Cucurbita inflata*

459 Burpee's Early Acorn Hybrid (84 days) F-1 hybrid. I was very surprised to find out that acorn squash can be this good. Sweeter and drier than other acorns we've tried, Burpee's top-quality fruits get up to 4 lb., yet ripen a week ahead of Table Queen. Saves some space with its large bush habit.

466 Sweet Mama (88 days) F-1 hybrid. If you like buttercup squash you should try Sweet Mama, a grey-green, drum-shaped buttercup type without the cup. Significantly earlier than Burgess with outstanding sweet flavor. My favorite large winter squash; Mama gains more fans each season. 1979 All-America winner.

468 Pasta Spaghetti (90 days) F-1 hybrid. Although she's not a real squash fan, Nikos says spaghetti squash is one of the most maligned vegetables. Pasta could change that. Its rich yellow flesh has a flavor that stands on its own—not just as the underpinning for the more traditional toppings. Medium-vined plants set 8 in. cream-colored 2-2½ lb. fruits which ripen to a light yellow.

469 Delicata (100 days) Also known as Sweet Potato squash. Not only are the ivory-colored fruits with dark green stripes lovely, but also the flavor is unsurpassed. Fruits are small, weigh 1-2 lb. and are excellent keepers. We slice them and bake them for a sweet treat. We go through a lot of them each season! We offer a select strain with oval fruits that has proven superior in trials. Seed organically grown in Oregon.

470 Sweet Dumpling (100 days) We were going to drop this variety until Bud Wallace said they tasted as good as Burgess Buttercup. While we would debate this opinion, we cannot dispute that these elegant ivory-colored fruits with green stripes, shaped somewhat like miniature pumpkins, look so stunning that they sell themselves on the stand. Fruits avg. about 1 lb. Dry orange flesh is tasty only when dead ripe; underripe fruits will be starchy and insipid.

472 Red Kuri (92 days) AKA Uchiki Kuri. All agree the spectacular red-orange fruits are among the most attractive squashes. But comments on their flavor have ranged from "the best winter squash" to "glorified zucchini, flavor like water." We think the truth lies somewhere in between. We like the dry flesh of this Japanese squash.

474 Sweet Meat (95 days) Westerners have pretty much had this 12-15 pound slate-grey squash all to themselves. It deserves to be better known in this part of the country. Its dry sweet nutty orange flesh is said to gain flavor in storage. Developed in Oregon; now it's coming East. Seed organically grown. NEW!

475 Green Hokkaido (98 days) Slate-green fruits with thick yellow very dry flesh preferred by some squash eaters. Ribbed rounded fruits are slightly smaller than buttercups. Yields are sparing. Originally from New England, found real fans in Japan and now returns to us. Seed organically grown.

478 Luffa (110 days) Also known as the dishrag gourd, dried and used for making bath sponges. *Caution: Luffa requires a long season. Start indoors and culture like melons.* We recommend trellising if you want your squashes to remain straight.

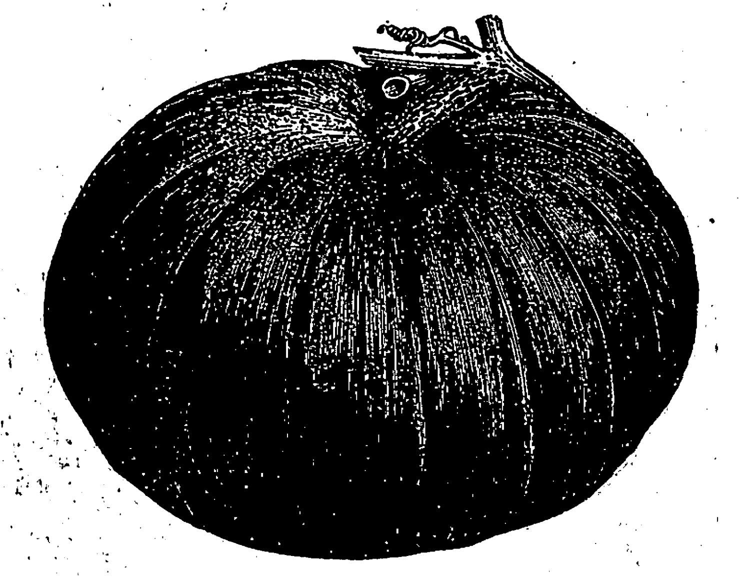
PUMPKINS

480 Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny ornamental pumpkins weigh only about a half pound. They're great for decorations and a big hit with kids. Flattened, heavily ribbed with vigorous stems.

483 Autumn Gold (98 days) F-1 hybrid. Even northernmost growers can vine-ripen medium-sized pumpkins with 1987 All-America winner Autumn Gold. 10-15 lb. fruits are yellow, not green, when immature; ripen to a deep orange.

485 Lumina (100 days) A "ghostly" white pumpkin that kids will love. Excellent for both carving and painting, the fruit are 8-10" high and average 12 lbs, though size will vary with growing conditions. As long as it is kept away from *any* frost, Lumina stores well, so a face painted on its smooth surface will last for weeks instead of days. Under stress, the fruit may develop blue patches. NEW!

488 Rouge Vif d'Étampes (105 days) This spectacular French heirloom turns the pumpkin patch into a glowing blaze with its deeply ridged burnt-orange to red fruits. Pumpkins are flat, quite variable in size, ranging from about 7 lb. to upwards of 30 lb. and make great decorative Jack O'Lanterns. Kids are really intrigued by their color. Strictly speaking, this is a squash, not a pumpkin, and the flesh is not as deep orange or as flavorful as that of the pie pumpkins.



490 Frosty (105 days) F-1 hybrid. Fills the need for a pumpkin larger than Autumn Gold, but earlier ripening than Connecticut Field. Fruits average 15 lb. with nice uniform round shape, and good color early. Semi-bush plant habit saves space.

495 Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with hulless seeds. We found the seeds do have paper-thin hulls suitable for raw treats or roasting if you're not fussy. What surprised us was the quality of the thick orange flesh which made some of the best pies we ever ate. Round fruits avg 6-8 lb. somewhat late to ripen. Can be a fussy germinator because seeds have little hull protection. Be sure your soil is warm and moist enough at planting time.

Frugalis and *inflata* are fictitious inventions of our imaginative copywriter. For the seed-saver, the real botanical names are:

Cucurbita maxima: Buttercup, Blue Hubbard, Big Max, Red Kuri, Sweet Meat, Green Hokkaido, Rouge Vif d'Étampes.

C. moschata: Butternut.

C. pepo: Acorn, Spaghetti, Delicata, Sweet Dumpling, all summer squashes, true pumpkins, ornamental gourds.

Lagenaria siceraria: Bottle Gourd.

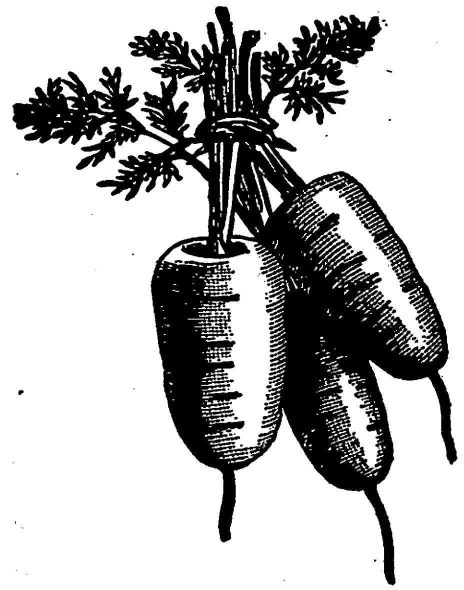
Luffa aegyptiaca: Luffa.

CARROTS

⅛ oz packet sows 35 ft; 1 oz 280 ft. Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Sow carrots for winter storage in mid-late June. Thinning is critical: At 3" high thin to ½" apart, at 6" thin again to 1" apart. Fresh carrots are among the ten foods with the greatest increase in per capita consumption from 1978-1988. Our four carrot additions came from Joann Clark's trials of 37 varieties last year and more than 50 this year. We now have separate spring and fall carrot plots and three annual blind taste tests for carrots—in spring, fall and one late winter. We've discovered that we need to select separate varieties suitable for each season as most have a particular time when their flavor is best.

502 Thumbelina (52 days) This 1992 All-America winner from Petoseed was the best tasting and most uniform of the Parisian types in our trial. Parisian carrots are suitable for even the heaviest clay soils because they make round balls 1½" in diameter. They mature very early and are best harvested when they are young and tender. They have a creamy texture when cooked, which is the best way to eat them.

508 Kinko 6 inch (55 days) This Chantenay type is a good early season choice. Conical, stump-rooted carrots of deep color and sweet flavor. Good cold soil emergence. Staffer George Stewart's favorite carrot.



508 Minicor (55 days) Another excellent choice for 1st baby carrots of summer. So named for its very small cores. Very slender roots 6-7" long, of exceptionally sweet flavor. Amsterdam/baby Nantes type.

516 Scarlet Nantes (68 days) Old-time favorite Nantes variety with bright orange roots averaging 6-7".

518 Nantes Fancy (68 days) A classy open-pollinated Nantes. Roots 7" long with exceptionally good color, flavor. Very uniform. Excellent keeper. Has been our most popular carrot for years.

520 Red Cored Chantenay (70 days) This old heirloom variety produces 5-7" thick red-orange roots which we found to have excellent carroty flavor in our September taste test. NEW!

521 Canada Gold (73 days) F-1 hybrid. Most Imperator types, the kind usually found in cello paks in the supermarket, look great but taste like sawdust. Canada Gold's Imperator parentage comes through in its long (up to 9") slender appearance, but its rich flavor in fall and after storage comes from the Nantes side of the family. Never tastes like much in spring, but always crisp and carroty in fall. Uniform shape, fills out to the tip. Can be hard to pull. NEW!

523 Danvers 126 (75 days) Old-time open-pollinated variety is a tasty fall and storage carrot. Orange red roots 7-7½" long, 2-2½" across taper to a blunt end. Salzer's offered an ounce of seed for a dime and a pound for a dollar in 1927.

524 Scarlet Keeper (85 days) Once our second-best selling carrot, Scarlet Keeper returns to our catalog after an 8-year absence. Until now, it has been impossible for us to obtain untreated seed. The favorite variety for storage of co-farmhand Richie Tory and staffer Roberta Bunker. These roots are distinguished by their broad red shoulders, large cores and distinctive heavy shape. Average 8-9", occasionally much longer. Really wonderful in March. Seed organically grown. *Seed in short supply; available in packet size only.* BACK!

525 Mokum (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Although we once dropped Mokum, we've since realized that its earliness, slenderness, and sweetness more than offset its flaws. Taste is what Mokum is all about. It won our summer taste tests in 1991 and 1993. Amazingly, it also came out on top in our fall 1993 test. Mokum is a blunt Amsterdam type which sizes extremely quickly but with short weak tops. Because roots will push out of the ground and develop green shoulders, it should be harvested young. Although Estelle is a more versatile full-season carrot, I would consider succession plantings of Mokum because it tastes so good as a young carrot. Always the first to disappear from our spring patch.

527 Estelle (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Estelle may be unsurpassed as a full-season home garden carrot. It is among the earliest to size in the spring. It won our July, 1989, taste test and retained enough flavor to still come in 2nd in September, becoming the only carrot we've ever tried that kept its quality over such a long period. Its good interior color and sweet Nantes flavor has won raves. Its flavor has not come through so well during the last two dry summers so that we think it would benefit from watering during drought.

528 Nelson (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice to replace Clarion which was discontinued by the grower. Though it is a bit shorter than Clarion and not quite as crisp, this handsome Nantes is even more sweet and carroty. Smooth and uniform, 6-7", with deep orange color. Strong tops make it suitable for summer bunching. Widely grown in Europe; the seed comes from Bejo in Holland. NEW!

OTHER ROOTS

BEETS

1/8 oz packet sows 20 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft. Hardy. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked. Thin for use as greens. Lutz variety must be thinned to 4" apart, others require less rigorous thinning.

532 Early Wonder Tall Top (48 days) Quick emergence in cold soil and attractive purple tops make this the one to grow for early beet greens and bunching beets.

534 Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweet early season beets. Market growers will really go for its uniformity and perfect shape. Very similar to Early Wonder but more refined. Purple tops.

536 Chioggia (55 days) Chioggia is staffer Bernice Nadler's favorite variety in our catalog because "in addition to having good sweet beet flavor, they are beautiful when sliced open." This Italian home garden type attracts attention in the kitchen with its alternating interior rings of pink and white. Noteworthy also for its light red exterior color, green tops and exceptional sweetness. Became a top seller in its first year on our list.

537 Burpee's Golden (55 days) Gains in popularity each year and now a market specialty. Roots are golden instead of red, very sweet, and do not bleed like red beets.

539 Formanova (56 days) Also known as Forono. Customers demanded its return to our list. Cylindrical beet grows 6" long. A good pickling or processing beet.

542 Lutz Green Leaf (60 days) Also known as Winter Keeper, this is the best one to grow for winter storage. Fruits remain sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without any purple. For good-size roots thin to 4" apart. For a special sweet treat, try baking big ones for about an hour.

544 Detroit Dark Red Medium Top (60 days) Standard late variety for home gardeners and canners. Globular, smooth, uniform roots with tender ox-blood red flesh. Variety dates back to 1892.

PARSNIPS

1/8 oz packet sows 25 ft, 1 oz about 200 ft. Parsnips taste sweeter after overwintering—a real spring treat! Seed is short lived; if you are planning to use old seed, germ test in paper towels before sowing.

547 Harris Model (120 days) Sweet-flavored smooth tapered roots average 10". For better performance, prepare raised beds, especially in heavy soils.

RADISHES

1/8 oz packet sows 15 ft, 1 oz 100 ft. Hardy. Can be sown early. Easy to grow, quick to ripen and go by; make succession plantings. Daikon radishes take longer to maturity, hold longer, require only 1 planting.

550 Cherry Belle (25 days) A good smooth red-skinned bunching radish making uniform balls ¾" across with firm white flesh. 1949 AAS.

552 Easter Egg (25 days) Kids love this fascinating radish which comes in shades of pink, purple, red, violet & white. Good even large.

554 Champion (25 days) Smooth scarlet roots with firm mild flesh grow quickly to edible size. 1957 AAS.

557 French Breakfast (26 days) Medium-length scarlet root with a white tip. An old favorite, though I don't consider them breakfast food!

560 White Icicle (30 days) Q: When is an icicle hot? A: When it's a White Icicle Radish! Firm tender all-white roots for the home garden.

562 Omny Daikon (65 days) F-1 hybrid. "Daikon" means "big root" in Japanese. According to Takii, more acreage is planted to Daikon than any other vegetable crop in Japan. Omny is a refined daikon for market growers. Roots are fatter, shorter and have a classier appearance than Tokinashi which it replaces. They grow vigorously in cool soil and are very slow to bolt. 1.5 gram packet.

RUTABAGAS & TURNIPS

1/8 oz packet sows almost 40 ft, 1 oz about 400 ft. Hardy members of Crucifer family (same as Cabbage). Thinning is critical for full-sized roots.

568 American Purple Top Rutabaga (95 days) Purple-top roots with pale yellow flesh. Excellent uniformity.

571 Purple Top White Globe Turnip (50 days) Popular variety with purple tops and white bottoms.

574 Gilfeather® Turnip (85 days) An heirloom variety either developed or discovered by John Gilfeather (1865-1944) of Wardsboro, Vt., and salvaged by market growers William and Mary Lou Schmidt. Gilfeather is sweeter and later to mature than other turnips, and does not get woody even at softball size. Tastes better after frost. 1.5 gram packet.

ALIMENTARY ALLIA

1/16 oz packet about 450-600 seeds, 1 oz 7,000-10,000. Start indoors in Feb. or March and transplant out in May. Set leeks 6-12" apart, onions 4-6," scallions 3-4". Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Onions survive light frosts. Leeks have become a mainstay in our kitchens throughout the fall. Early leeks have tall shanks above ground and should be harvested before severe frosts. Hardier leeks have broader, shorter shanks mostly below ground and will hold till November. We are looking for leeks in our trials which will withstand part or all of our severe winters.

LEEKS AND SCALLIONS

577 King Richard Leek (75 days) King Richard is noted for its elegant long thick delicately-flavored stalks. It is ready in late August, will withstand light frosts, but should be harvested before the really cold nights.

579 Imperial Leek (85 days) This beautiful Danish leek attracted our attention in September. Its shaft combines impressive stoutness with good length, for a large edible area on each plant. It is rated by our supplier as a medium-early autumn leek. As of mid-October it was holding well. NEW!

580 Nebraska Leek (90 days) Nebraska is a broad-shanked leek which has good frost resistance and can be harvested till very late fall. The best late leek in our trials.

581 Red Beard Scallion (60 days) A vigorous crispy colorful scallion from Japan. Outer shaft develops bright red color in cool weather. Underneath flesh is white. In our 1993 trial we were disappointed that some scallions did not develop any red color and others got only a thin layer of light red. We suspect the lack of red was due to our late May transplanting date and the warm, dry summer. We are trying to overwinter them to see if the red color develops.

582 Evergreen Hardy White Scallion (65 days) Also known as Nebuka. Hardy variety can be overwintered even in severe climates for a real April treat.

ONIONS

584 Barletta Mini (70 days) Forms 1½" silky white bulbs ripening around the same time as peas.

587 Early Yellow Globe (100 days) We are pleased to again have a seed crop for this medium-hard yellow onion with thin neck averaging 2½-3" across. Suitable for storage till midwinter.

589 Southport White Globe (100 days) Globular medium-sized bulbs with delicate snowy scales will keep through first part of winter.

590 Redman (101 days) Because Bennie's Red is out of production, we offer Redman as a suitable substitute. Redman provides good yields of uniform, firm, large size red onions that store better than Southport. NEW!

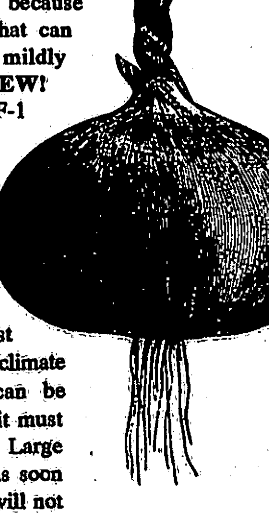
591 Copra (104 days) F-1 hybrid. Hard, medium-sized storage onions with blocky round shapes and thin necks. Very popular among commercial growers.

593 Southport Red Globe (105 days) Purple-red round bulbs will store 4-6 months under proper conditions. Heirloom variety offered by Olds in 1915.

595 Ailsa Craig (110 days) If you go to Common Ground Fair you've probably seen these at the Exhibition Hall. They are perfect exhibition material because they grow enormous round globes that can weigh over 3 lb. These are sweet, mildly pungent and will store a short while. NEW!

596 Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice for those customers who have been asking for a milder storage onion. As they store, the large onions mellow.

598 Walla Walla Sweet Spanish (125 days) This onion became famous in the Pacific Northwest for its juicy, sweet flavor. In the warm climate of Walla Walla, Washington, it can be wintered over. In our harsher climate it must be sown in the spring for fall harvest. Large onions are known for their mildness as soon as they come out of the ground. They will not store.



SPINACH

Packet sows 45 ft, 1 oz plants 150-200 ft. Very hardy. Must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring to avoid early bolting. For fall crop try late Jul-Aug sowing; to overwinter, sow late Aug-Sept. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Hint: Pick large leaves often for heavier production. Our two trialers looked at 19 varieties in 1993 and found a winner in Residane.

600 Indian Summer (39 days) F-1 hybrid. A high-yielding dark-green spinach with partly crinkled leaves. Seems to require warmer soil than Long Standing Bloomsdale, but it is much more bolt-resistant in warm weather.

604 Winter Bloomsdale (42 days) Dark-green savoyed variety recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures.

606 Long Standing Bloomsdale (42 days) The standard crinkly leaved spinach. Very good cold emergence. Recent hybrids surpass it in production and bolt resistance. David Landreth, founder of the Landreth Seed Company, since 1784 the oldest continuous seed dealership in the US, developed the original Bloomsdale Spinach, forerunner of this type.

610 Tyee (44 days) F-1 hybrid. Outstanding every year in our tests. Outperforms other crinkly varieties both in yields and ability to stand. Holds a week longer than other kinds. Upright habit. Leaves very savoyed.

612 Residane (45 days) F-1 hybrid. Smooth-leaved varieties are preferred by chefs and other folks who cook a lot because they are much easier to clean than savoyed types. Residane is a smooth-leaved spinach which sports long oval leaves with full spinach flavor, sweet with a little zip. Has a productive upright plant habit with bolt-resistance rivalling Tyee. Good for the main crop, also worth a trial for overwintering. NEW!

614 New Zealand Spinach or Tetragone (52 days) Don't let the name fool you. This is not a true spinach. Doesn't look like one or taste like one. But it stands through the hot summer when regular spinach bolts, and some find it an acceptable substitute. Will withstand frosts down to the low 20s. Nut-like seeds are customarily slow, poor germinators. Be patient and don't give up too soon. Only a few plants are needed to fill in your patch.

LETTUCE BEGIN

1 gram packet sows 25 ft; 2 grams 50 ft; 1 oz 500-700 ft. May be started indoors in March and at regular intervals thereafter, or sowed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Grow best in cool weather, many kinds suffer bottom rot and tipburn in heat; select summer varieties carefully. Sow every 2 weeks for continuous supply. Lettuce will not head unless thinned frequently & ruthlessly to final distance of 1'. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Lettuces are leaf types except where specified. Early in this century people discovered that lettuce can be eaten raw. Now people are rediscovering cooked lettuce. Try it in soups or wilted over sautéed onions. Our extensive lettuce trial is always a colorful early summer highlight at Shooting Star Farm. I had 102 varieties, including commercial varieties from Italy, France and Switzerland as well as heirlooms from SSE curator M. Schultz' collection, in my 1993 plots.

616 Black Seeded Simpson (42 days) The earliest and most popular looseleaf variety. Large loose crumpled juicy light-green leaves. Does not stand heat well; sow early as the ground can be worked. Heirloom variety goes back to 1880.

617 Salad Bowl (46 days) Bright-green notched leaves form compact rosette. Stands hot weather better than Black Seeded Simpson. 1952 All-America winner.

618 Red Salad Bowl (46 days) Compact rosettes of spectacular bronze-red oakleaves. Has become one of our most popular lettuces. We ordered 50 pounds of seed for 1994.

620 Tom Thumb Baby Bibb (46 days) One-salad lettuce. Miniature butterhead type which makes a small tightly bunched head early. Outer leaves light-medium green, centers creamy white. Very attractive for early markets. According to Seeds of Change®, Thumb, once known as Loo's Tennis Ball, is the oldest American lettuce variety still extant, dating back to at least 1853.

622 Bronze Mignonette (46 days) A small ruffled bronze-tinged butterhead that captivated me in the 1992 trials. When we tried to purchase seed last fall the crop was already sold out. Because Mignonette is only slightly larger than Tom Thumb, it is ideal for baby vegetable enthusiasts. NEW!

624 Prizehead (48 days) Crinkly outer leaves tinged with red. Superior flavor. Very popular market type. Bolts in heat.

625 Red Sails (49 days) We again have a full supply of seed for Petoseed's 1985 All-America winner whose name has become almost synonymous with red leaf lettuce. Red Sails is delicious, slow to become bitter or to bolt even in heat, and a most attractive large plant with splashes of purplish-red leaves.

627 Buttercrunch Bibb (50 days) A 1963 All-America selection. Dark-green outer leaves with creamy center heart. Slow to bolt. Along with Red Sails and Red Salad Bowl, our best-selling lettuce.

630 Batavia Blonde #6 (55 days) This Danish variety is unusually lovely with its fringed blonde leaves. Better yet, it holds a long time, doesn't get bitter, and tastes good. NEW!

632 Kagraner Sommer Bibb (58 days) Makes elegant pale-green heads of exceptional quality. Its real claim to fame is its reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat.

634 Winter Density Bibb/Romaine (60 days) Is it a bibb lettuce or a romaine? Doesn't matter, either way it's one of Gene's favorites, as the eating quality is superb. Starts out looking like a bibb with dark green leaves. Wrapper leaves fold tightly, forms a head like a romaine when mature.

635 Majestic Red Romaine (60 days) Its fancy savoyed rich bronze-red leaves make it a real stunner. Cylindrical "head" has somewhat spreading habit. One of the slowest-bolting romaines in our trial.

637 Parris Island Cos (68 days) The standard market romaine. Upright heads 8-9" tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior greenish-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting even in heat.

639 Empire Iceberg (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crown on our 1987 order, we found it superior in our grow-out. Heads not as large as King Crown, but less prone to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca and Summertime, heads not as firm.

LETTUCE CONTINUE

640 Green Ice (45 days) Customers asked us to list Burpee's well-known variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt, but gets tough in the centers.

643 Brunia (46 days) Vilmorin's bronze oakleaf type is offered as a replacement for Cocarde, which it resembles. Its mixture of rusty and green colors will stand out in any lettuce patch.

645 Red Oakleaf (46 days) Oakleaf shape develops deep red color in full sun. This heirloom can take some heat before bolting. We have two lots: Some customers will get commercial seed, others Maine-grown organic seed. Each lot cost us the same, so you get pot luck.

647 Simpson Elite (48 days) Petoseed has made a major improvement on 115 year-old Black Seeded Simpson by breeding this bolt-resistant strain. Elite is slower growing than BSS, comparably large and light green, but stands in the field several weeks longer. NEW!

649 Royal Oakleaf (50 days) The most attractive green oakleaf, recommended for market growers. Darker, larger and fancier than other green oakleaf types.

654 Sierra Batavian (50 days) This red-tinged French Batavian is renowned for its extraordinary seedling vigor, resistance to tipburn and reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat. Has compact upright form. A favorite among market growers, it especially stands out in late July when others have rotted or bolted.

656 Waldmann's (50 days) Large handsome crinkly leaved heads of bright green lettuce. The most attractive green leaf Grand Rapids type for market. We prefer its appearance and texture to that of Green Ice, but admit that it is the more bitter of the two in heat.

657 Grazer (50 days) We can't find the Cybele Lettuce we offered last year, but we think Grazer is virtually identical to Cybele and may even be the same cultivar under a different name. This Batavian forms a soft green head with frilly savoyed leaves tinged purple at their ends. Lighter than Sierra or Canasta; almost equally slow to bolt. NEW!

659 New Red Fire (51 days) Offered as a substitute for Red Sails in 1992, Fire won a place in its own right for its deserved popularity with commercial growers. Fire has Sails' characteristic ruffled leaves, similar though slightly lighter coloration, and good size. Best of all, it was absolutely the last to bolt in our lettuce patch, still holding on July 29! Seed from Japan.

662 Royal Red (52 days) Even in a patch like ours with 100 types of lettuce in variegated colors, the brilliant rich cherry-red hue of its crinkly leaved open head really stands out! Grows slowly but tolerates heat fairly well. Unmatched color makes it a sensation! Late in the season we expect to run out of seed for Royal Red. We will substitute **Rossino,** Royal Red's look-alike twin. Rossino was spellbinding with its terrific bright red color in late June and early July. Rossino will probably replace Royal Red in 1995.

665 Red Riding Hood (53 days) A lovely butterhead with deeper red color and much better bolt resistance than Merveille des Quatre Saisons. Veined leaves; large, elegant heads. The closest we have found to the old Continuity we liked so well. BACK!

668 Pirat Butterhead (55 days) Elegant bronzed large butterhead always looks good in the trial. Has a delicious smooth taste, and holds well except in prolonged wet spells. Pirat descended from Merveille des Quatres Saisons but is much more bolt resistant. Seed organically grown.

671 Nancy Butterhead (58 days) Growers will be interested in this elegant butterhead which makes extra-large very tight heads. Tasty and holds well for this type.

674 Lollo Rossa Cutting (58 days) A unique type of lettuce generally harvested by snipping leaves instead of taking the whole plant. Frizzy foliage is light red on top, light green at base, making for a stunning contrast. Very cold hardy. Can be used to accent or garnish salads, or as an ornamental. Quite the rage in gourmet restaurants; a mainstay of our mesclun salads. *Seed in short supply, limit 1 packet per customer.*

680 Cosmo Romaine (65 days) A fancy tall romaine (11") which makes large upright heads of green puckered leaves. Recommended for early and late crops but not for midsummer because susceptible to tipburn. Immature plants have very spread, open habit. A beautiful plant when well grown.

682 Rouge d'Hiver Romaine (65 days) An attractive European heirloom lettuce, Its broad, flat leaves range in color from green to bronze to red, making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep moist to forestall bolting. Turns bitter in excess heat. Seed organically grown.

685 Summertime Iceberg (70 days) Early on the morning of July 21 I got a call from Bud Wallace singing paeans of praise for Summertime's ability to stand heat. He said Summertime held far better than Ithaca ever had. Bud should know. He's been around. A longtime market grower and one of MOFGA's early mainstays, Bud has never been shy to praise or criticize our selections. But don't take his word for it. Try this Oregon State University release with uniform compact dense medium-sized heads of excellent flavor. From Petoseed.

688 Rosa Iceberg (74 days) Also known as Rosy. A red iceberg lettuce! Stunning red and burgundy coloring. Small, very tight heads tolerate weather extremes and will not bolt readily in heat. We are happy to again have a good supply of seed.

691 Lettuce Mix A mixture of lettuces with glorious contrasts of reds and greens and different leaf forms to create a beautiful patch. Components may vary, but all will be suitable for cut and come again culture.

692 Summer Lettuce Mix A special selection of red, green and bronze lettuce varieties that will stand into late July (or even later in cool seasons) without bolting. NEW!

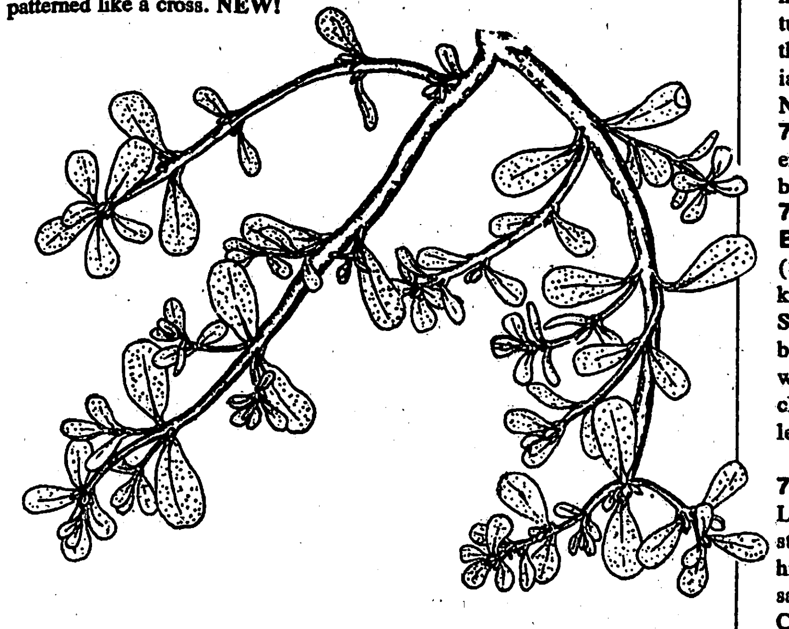
693 Mesclun "Mesclun" is a term from Provence for their characteristic country salad mixtures. Our mix consists of two packets: the lettuce mix described in 691, and a mixture of mizuna, chervil, endives, sorrel, Red Giant mustard, arugula, and tatsoi. Harvest these greens by cutting them with scissors. They will grow back, though you will need to water them in dry conditions. We recommend that you plant each packet in adjoining beds or rows so that the lettuces won't overwhelm the other greens. You can enhance your mesclun by adding other greens such as mâche, claytonia, and bronze fennel. The addition of edible flowers of garlic chives, nasturtiums, signet marigolds, borage, and mustard blossoms lends further appeal to the mix by creating delectable color and taste contrasts.

EXOTIC GREENS

Claytonia: Half gram packet about 800 seeds; 45,000 seeds per oz. Direct seed in spring, 24 per ft. Thin to 3 in. apart.

701 Claytonia (40 days) Also known as Winter Purslane and Miner's Lettuce, it was the green of choice of the '49ers. Until recently, seed for this intriguing salad plant has been expensive and hard to find. Claytonia's small heart-shaped leaves have a mild but succulent taste which we found increasingly attractive when we trialed it in 1991. We now add it regularly to our mesclun. Responds to cut and come again culture and tolerates moderate frosts.

703 Goldberger Purslane (50 days) Related to the common garden weed, but more erect and not crawly. Goldberger has a succulent texture with a mildly acerbic flavor which makes it an ideal addition to mesclun. Can be cut; will regenerate. Doesn't tolerate frost. Golden-green leaves patterned like a cross. NEW!



Radicchio: Half gram packet about 350 seeds, 20,000 seeds per oz. Though these radicchios have not yet been refined to absolute uniformity, and occasional plants still bolt unpredictably, this generation of radicchio is not difficult to raise from transplants. Culture like lettuce; do not allow to dry out. They are mature when they form heads in the center. The outer leaves are very bitter and should not be eaten. The edible centers are an acquired taste, retaining some bitterness. We plan an extensive trial from Italian sources in 1994 to increase our future selection.

705 Giulio (60 days) Verona type for spring planting does not require forcing. Compact, round heads are smaller than Augusto with striking red leaves and white midribs. Will generally mature in late summer heat without bolting.

707 Augusto (70 days) The radicchio preferred by Alan LePage for its larger heads which mature in September. Its centers are not bitter. Best to plant in midsummer; it does not need to be cut back or forced.

GREENS

Chards: 1/16 oz packet sows 12 ft, 1 oz plants 200 ft. Hardy. Endives: 1/16 oz packet sows 40 ft, 1 oz 650 ft. Mustards: 1/16 oz packet sows about 45 ft, 1 oz 700 ft. Keep cutting for continuous production. Parsley: 1/16 oz packet sows 25 ft, 1 oz 400 ft. Very hardy. Very slow to germinate (up to 30 days). Soaking seed 8-12 hours will hasten germination.

710 Arugula (47 days) Also known as Rouquette or Rocket. Musky green will spice up your salad. Much better when grown for fall crop, as will bolt readily in heat. A prime ingredient in tangy mesclun mixes. Few people are indifferent to arugula: Most of us love it, a few—including Joann—find it inedible. Almost unknown 10 years ago, it is now so popular that we order 25-pound bags of seed!

CHARD

712 Fordhook Giant Swiss Chard (50 days) Broad white stems, leaves dark green and savoyed with white veins. The standard variety. Very hardy.

713 Ruby Red Rhubarb Chard (59 days) Deep crimson stalks, dark-green leaves. Very hardy. Beautiful for edible landscapes.

CRESS

715 Curly Cress (20 days) Bright-green tightly ruffled leaves can be cut as soon as they are a couple of inches tall. Peppery flavor enlivens salads.

716 Broadleaf Cress (40 days) Also known as Upland Cress or cressy greens. Begin cutting when leaves are 3-4" long. Dark green glossy leaves have intense heat.

See also watercress, #1181.

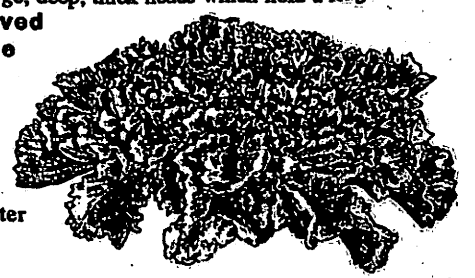
ENDIVE & CHICORY

718 Très Fine Maraichere Endive (42 days) Large frizzy endive with very fine ribs suitable for late spring and early summer harvests. Known to chefs as frisée.

720 Della Catalogna Chicory (49 days) By mistake, this found its way into our lettuce trial where its bluish color and serrated leaves somewhat resembling dandelions attracted our attention. The leaves had a heavy texture and an agreeably bitter taste more like escarole than lettuce. After further translations from the Italian supplier, we ascertained that it is a chicory, or Italian dandelion, often grown as a fall crop. Italians customarily chop the leaves, then steam and sauté them in olive oil. NEW!

722 Lorca Endive (52 days) The curliest and most spread-out of the endives in our trial. Unlike TFM, the leaves are curly, not frizzy. Makes a beautiful plant with large, deep, thick heads which hold a long time.

723 Broad-Leaved Batavian Endive (85 days) Also known as Escarole. Smooth dark-green broad outer leaves with creamy yellow closely bunched center leaves.



725 Large-Leaf Round Mâche (60 days) Also known as Lamb's Lettuce, Field Salad and Fetticus. This is a vigorous-growing large-leaf strain of corn salad, the peasant green that has now gained favor in higher social strata. Mâche has a unique nutty flavor that really enhances salads and is also one of the hardiest of all greens, highly touted by Eliot Coleman in Four Season Harvest.

727 Malabar Red *Basella alba* (40 days) If you're very fond of spinach and miss it during those hot July and August days which it can't stand, try Malabar Red. Malabar is the closest spinach substitute we've found. It tastes just a little stronger than spinach, with thicker, more mucilaginous leaves. Said to be a climber, it needed no support in our droughty 1993 trial. Doesn't tolerate frost. Prefers warm, moist conditions. NEW!

MUSTARD

729 Green Wave (45 days) Bright green color. Hot mustardy flavor. Not as hot when parboiled. Will come back when cut; slow to bolt. Prime ingredient in mesclun. 1957 AAS.

731 Fordhook Fancy (45 days) A fancy frilly mustard with a real tang. Bolts fairly readily, so we recommend succession planting.

PARSLEY

734 Gigante d'Italia Parsley (70 days) We were really wowed by its early seedling vigor and rich sweet parsley flavor in our 1992 trial. Although the regular Plain Leaf eventually almost caught up in size (1') it never matched Gigante in flavor. New!

735 Forest Green Parsley (75 days) Combination double & triple curled with long, upright stems. Holds color well all season.

738 Plain Leaf Parsley (80 days) Flat, glossy dark-green leaves with strong parsley flavor.

746 Sorrel (60 days) Perennial often known as sour grass likes cool weather, acid soil, and plenty of water. Lemony flavored sword-shaped leaves add tang to soups and salads. To maintain steady supply of tender leaves, keep cutting and never let seed stalks mature. Makes a tasty spring tonic in salads.

ORIENTAL GREENS

Mustard: **1/16 oz packet sows 40 ft, approx 15,600 seeds per oz.** Pac Choi: **1/16 oz packet sows 30 ft, approx 12,500 seeds per oz.** Chinese Cabbage: **1/16 oz packet sows 25 ft, approx 9,500 seeds per oz.** We do considerable trials work with these greens in search of new opportunities to broaden our palates.

765 Maruba Santoh (35 days) Nikos' new favorite oriental green. With Maruba you get two vegetables in one: A mild piquant flavor similar to mustard in the loose round light green leaves and a juicy, crisp pac choi taste in the flat white stem. Fairly bolt tolerant, so plant after the early spring flea beetle invasion subsides. NEW!

766 Senposai (40 days) F-1 hybrid. This exciting new green, developed in Japan, is a cross between Japanese Mustard Spinach (Komatsuna) and regular cabbage. Its round medium-green leaves have a lighter taste than collard greens and are wonderful in Okonami Yaki. Best of all, Senposai stands the entire summer and goes well into fall before bolting! Open plant habit needs 12-18 in. per plant.

768 Mizuna Mustard (40 days) Vigorous Japanese mustard produces slender white stalks with deeply cut and fringed dark green leaves. Not pungent. Only one planting needed for full season production provided you keep it cut and irrigate in dry spells. Biennial, slower to bolt. Essential mesclun ingredient.

772 Red Giant Mustard (45 days) Its large purple-tinted savoyed leaves make the 18" plants very decorative. Gene compares their taste to horseradish. I prefer to call it "peppery." It is less hot during cool weather. This Japanese mustard is a standard ingredient in spicy mesclun mixes.

775 Tatsoi (45 days) Also known as tah tsai. Spoon-shaped thick dark-green leaves make compact rosettes with mild brassica flavor. Good stir-fried. Will come back when cut. Our purchaser Nikos Kavanya first brought it to our attention in 1988, and it has become an essential ingredient in our salads and mesclun.

778 Mei Qing Choi (45 days) F-1 hybrid. We're pleased to again have untreated seed for this baby pac choi with green stems which likes cool temperatures. Bolt resistant. Vase-shaped plants have broad green petioles with beautiful dark green leaves. BACK!

780 Prize Choy Pac Choi (50 days) Classy pac choi with celery-like white stems and vase-shaped 15-18" tall heads. Seed organically grown.

784 Blues Chinese Cabbage (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Better bolt resistance, disease resistance and taste than Nagoda 50. Flavor is relatively pungent. Suitable for planting early spring through July.

786 Kintsai (Chinese Celery) (75 days) Also known as soup celery. Slow to germinate and grow. The leaves resemble plain leaf parsley, only shorter and a much lighter yellowish-green. Taste is somewhat between parsley and celery without Mitsuba's harshness. Used in salad, soups and pickling.

788 Tricolor Salad Amaranth (50 days) Also known as Joseph's Coat. Could easily have been listed with everlastings for the tall purplish-red seed spires which it sends up later in the summer. Earlier in the year its young green leaves overlaid with burgundy red add zesty colors to salads. Flavor is somewhat bland like edible pigweed.

OPEN-POLLINATED BRASSICA

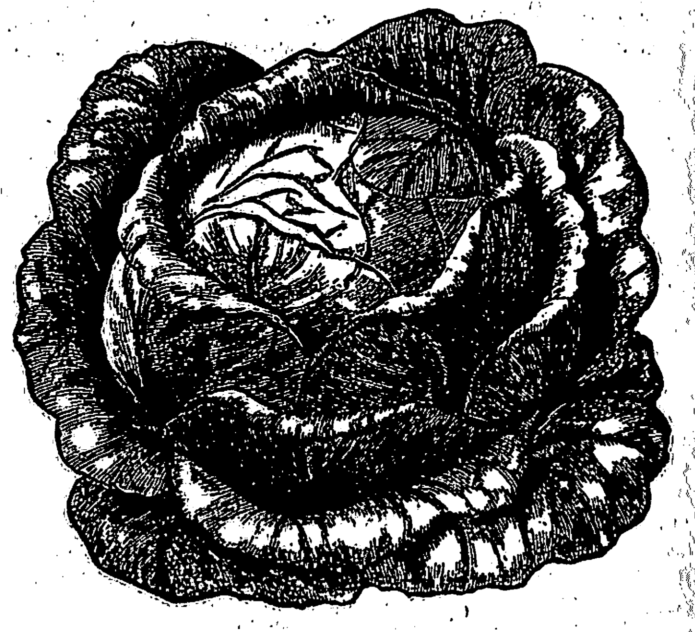
1/2 gram packet about 150 seeds, sows 10-12 ft, 2 grams sow 45 ft. About 8,000 seeds per oz. Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-Apr. for setting out in May, or direct-seeded in May or June for fall crop. For better stands sow in trenches if conditions are dry. Kale and collards should be direct-seeded in July for Sept. maturity. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Need 60s during seedling stage for optimal growth; higher temperatures make seedlings leggy. Heavy feeders; for best growth, need regular moisture and 2-3' spacing (1' for kale and collards). Combat cabbage loopers with dipel. Use floating row covers to keep out flea beetles. When cauliflower heads first appear, bend leaves over curd to prevent heads from discoloring. Some brassica varieties perform poorly in hot summers: Cauliflower and broccoli are damaged by hard frosts, especially in spring. Brussels Sprouts and kale are the hardiest members of the family. Fresh and frozen broccoli and fresh cauliflower are all ranked among the 10 foods which had the greatest increases in per capita consumption from 1978 to 1988.

802 Umpqua Broccoli (95 days) We regret crop failure in Oregon. We hope to again have seed in 1995.

805 Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage (63 days) Standard old variety with compact medium 2-3 lb. pointy heads. A good early variety originally from England; around since the 1800s. Olds sold it for 15¢ an ounce in 1915.

808 Laso Red Cabbage (75 days) Slightly dwarfed variety with attractive round 2-3 lb. heads. Few wrapper leaves.

812 Dominant Cauliflower (94 days) Where adaptable, Dominant produces a beautiful fall crop of elegant 4-6 lb. heads. It does not perform well in sandy soils under dry conditions, but is a star on highly fertile loams and clay soils. Suitable only for late crops.



816 Champion Collards (60 days) Rich dark strain selected to stand longer. Resembles kale, but not savoyed. Thin to 12" apart for good size. Best as a fall crop. For greens into November; popular in the South for greens throughout the winter.

819 Konserva Kale (60 days) Heavier yielding than Vates. Plants grow 2-2.5' tall, leaves curl in cold weather. Very nutritious and exceptionally cold hardy.

822 Red Russian Kale (60 days) A Raggedy Jack type with oakleaf foliage which colors up after fall frosts. Red and purple leaves change to a dark green when cooked. Use soon after picking; wilts quickly. Vigorous edible landscape plant has proven a big hit with customers for its unsurpassed tenderness and delicate flavor. Seed grown by Tim Peters in Oregon. *Seed in short supply, order early.*

826 Early White Vienna Kohlrabi (58 days) Early dwarf variety with short tops and medium-sized stems. Bulbs have white, crisp, tender flesh with a pungent taste. I finally discovered that I like this vegetable. The trick is to harvest young; then it tastes like a humble version of the globe artichoke. If you wait too long, the texture turns tough, woody, and inedible.

HYBRID BRASSICA

BROCCOLI

830 Packman (73 days) The best choice for earliest broccoli, since we cannot get seed for our old favorite Bravo. Packman produces 6-7" flat-topped heads. Usually reliable but will button if stressed by extreme cold or excessive moisture. From Petoseed.

834 Emperor (78 days) Growers' choice because it has the most perfectly domed heads which stay very tight on long stems. Heads avg. 6-8", quite uniform except in very hot weather. The best producer of side shoots we've seen, continuing nonstop till cold weather, some big enough to be marketable as main heads! By far our best selling broccoli.

837 Premium Crop (82 days) Long the standard main crop broccoli for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large 8" heads. Very few side shoots. Harvest early in rainy weather to avoid rot in centers. 1975 AAS winner from Takii in Japan.

840 Green Valiant (90 days) An excellent fall broccoli, but makes irregular heads in midsummer heat. Compact plants with very dense light green heads on heavy stems. Even at 8-9" diameter, heads remain extremely tight. 2nd only to Emperor as prolific side shoot producer. The best broccoli for freezing.

844 Arcadia (94 days) Growers who like Green Valiant's dense heads but not its light green color will appreciate Arcadia's frosty bluish-green heads with very refined, small beads that hold a long time. Arcadia was the only broccoli which held its own in our trial during the hot summer of 1989, looking even better in 1990, both in summer and fall, and grew in one day from barely harvestable to humungous in the heat of 1991. Gently mounded dome-shaped heads are consistently of marketable quality. *The best broccoli for midsummer.*

848 Romanesco (120 days) Open-pollinated. Romanesco is a unique Italian broccoli. When it is grown well, it is one of the most beautiful plants in the garden with its cone-shaped, somewhat irregular whorl of chartreuse florets. When it is not well grown, the whorls can be small and ugly. The trick is to maintain extremely high soil fertility. We had fantastic results planting in raised beds with 8" of well-rotted manure. Well-grown plants are huge, and need about 10 square ft. of space each. Should be started indoors in March or April and transplanted out in late May or June. Maturity is irregular and can occur any time between Aug and Oct.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

852 Prince Marvel (110 days) Nikos' inspiration to replace Jade Cross E with the Prince proved very popular with customers. Compared to Jade, Marvel has firmer and smoother sprouts, which are more uniform and less likely to rot at the bottom or to grow large and loose. But the real reason to try Marvel is taste. Nikos says, "Until I cooked up Prince Marvel I was definitely not a brussels sprouts fan and all of my kids hated them. Now we all clamor for more." For best results, start indoors in spring and transplant into very rich soil. Sprouts taste better after light frosts and can be harvested into December some years.

CABBAGE

854 Flash (64 days) Many families prefer small cabbage heads these days. Flash fills the bill with very early production of 4-5" heads weighing only about 2 lb. Its compact plants can be spaced closer than other varieties, yielding dark-green globes with short cores which will hold several weeks in the field.

856 Grenadier (70 days) With Perfect Action no longer available, maybe some folks will discover that Grenadier is one of the earliest cabbages to head up to decent size with a short core and excellent flavor. The slightly flattened 3-5 lb. heads are very solid. Gets my vote for our most underappreciated variety with only 48 packets sold in 1993! This is your last chance.

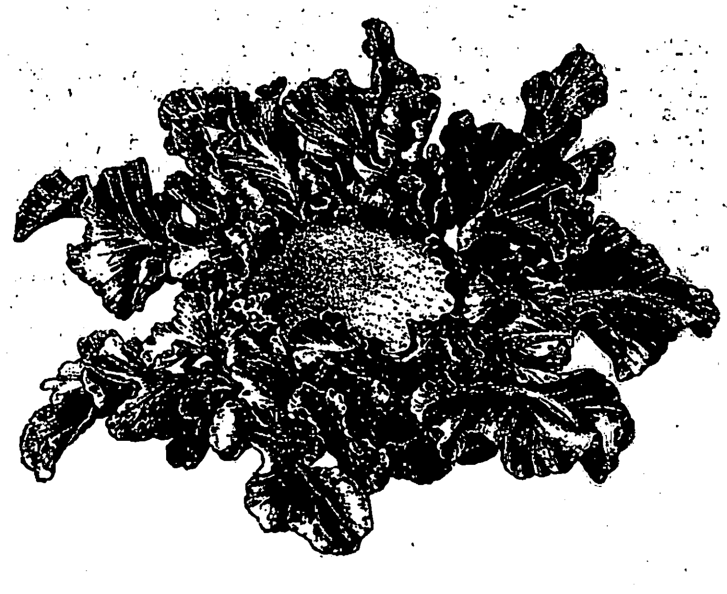
864 Grand Prize (76 days) The top choice in Jeanne Griffin's 1989 early cabbage trial for us. "Has the extra size, sweet juicy flavor, and classy looks uncharacteristic of early varieties!" says Jeanne. Slightly flattened heads average 5 lb. with tight wrapper leaves.

866 Julius Savoy (80 days) We've trialed a number of savoy cabbages and Julius is head and wrappers above the rest. Julius is remarkable for its heavily savoyed 4-5 lb. tight blue-green heads ripening just before midseason. Each is a uniform perfectly proportioned globe. Julius will just draw you into the cabbage patch to admire it. We wouldn't have believed a green cabbage could be so handsome.

868 Perfect Ball (84 days) We don't like superlatives like perfect in variety names, but in this case the name fits. Customers have made Perfect Ball our best-selling cabbage variety for good reason. It stands out for its flavor, density, uniformity, classy appearance and ability to hold in the field for a long time. 5-6 lb. heads with wrapper leaves so tight even cabbage worms seem sometimes to be denied entrance.

872 Super Red 80 (80 days) Super Red 80 ripens after Laso, but well before Ruby Perfection, with tight round medium-dark red heads in the 3-5 lb. range. Fancy appearance will please market growers.

874 Ruby Perfection (85 days) This fancy midseason type has produced some of the loveliest cabbage we've ever seen: solid deep purple-red globe-shaped heads in the 4-6 pound range, occasionally 8 pounds. Although seed is sometimes difficult to obtain, we have plenty in hand for the 1994 season.



CAULIFLOWER

875 Majestic (68 days) A reliable early reasonably sized cauliflower suitable for summer production. Heads average 5-6", weighing from 10 oz. to 1 lb. with good color. In our 1992 trial, heads produced in late Aug. during the only heat wave of the summer were completely free of defects.

876 Snow Crown (70 days) Makes cauliflower a cinch to grow. Dependable producer of uniform 6-7" heads early summer through October. Drought resistant. Very early. Some tendency for pink heads in adverse conditions. 1975 All-America winner from Takii.

880 Montano (76 days) Received highest rating in 1991 cauliflower trial. Reliable producer of 2-3 lb. domed heads with few defects. Performs best after the peak heat of summer is past, but before autumn's onset, when it makes good size and has excellent holding ability.

884 Violet Queen (80 days) About halfway between broccoli and cauliflower, each plant sets one purple head which doesn't require tying. No side shoots form. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads and dips. Turns light green when blanched.

890 Candid Charm (95 days) Charm produces large curds, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow-white color a long time. Recommended for fall crops only. We've grown some awesome heads. Our largest, 12x14", weighed 6.5 lb. and won a $5 bet. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

KALE

894 Winterbor (60 days) Winterbor was the most vigorous grower in our 1990 fall kale trial, showing the best cold hardiness and the richest color. As the cold strengthens in fall of 1993, it again looks to be the class of the trial. Curled leaves are highly ruffled.

KOHLRABI

897 Kolibri (45 days) Customers have been asking for a purple kohlrabi and Kolibri is the best I've found. It is quick growing, very uniform, purple on the outside, crisp and white on the inside. NEW!

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Vegetable	Cat #	Sds/ oz	Sds/ 100'	Pkt plants	distance in row	thin to	distance bet rows	seed depth	min soil temp	ideal soil temp	hardiness	planting date	cultural hints
Basil, Sweet	1054	18000	5g	80 ft.	1/2 in.	4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in.	65	70-85	very tender	June 1	Get off to a faster start under floating row covers.
Bean, Bush,Dry	100-99	100	8 oz	25 ft.	2 in.	3 in.	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60	70-85	tender	late May	Use floating row covers to hasten maturity by a week.
Bean, Pole	136-8, 170	75	4 oz	10 pl/oz	6 per pole	3/pole	3-4 ft.	1 in.	60	70-85	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly for best results.
Beet	530-45	2200	1/2 oz	20 ft.	1 in.	2-4 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	50	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Eat the greens as you thin the crop.
Broccoli	830-48	7000	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	30 in	1/4 in	50	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Brussels Sprouts	852	7500	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50	65-85	hardy	tp May/June	Flavor improves after fall frosts.
Cabbage	805-74	7500	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Carrot	501-30	18000	10g	35 ft	1/4-1/2 in.	1 in.	16-24 in.	1/2 in	50	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Cover row w/board after sowing to prevent soil from drying
Cauliflower	812-90	8000	4g	.5g=12 ft	1 in.	30 in	30-36 in	1/4 in	55	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May to mid Jun.
Celery/Celeriac	901-58	75000	T	600 pl.	8 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/8 in	50	55-70	tender	tp June 1	Start indoors March, they grow slowly at first.
Chard/Swiss, Rhu	712-13	2000	1/2 oz	12 ft.	1 in.	3 in.	18-24 in.	1/2 in	50	65-85	hardy	ASAP	Same family as beets.
Chinese Cabbage	784	9500	1/4 oz	25 ft.	1/2 in.	12-18 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50	70-95	mod hardy	late May	Exposure to cold nights can cause premature bolting.
Corn	200-49	155	4 oz	50 ft.	2-3 in.	8-12 in	3 ft.	1 in	60	70-95	tender	June 1	Don't overcrowd. Heavy nitrogen requirements.
Cucumber	350-74	1100	1/2 oz	11 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	4 ft.	1/2 in	60	75-95	very tender	June 1	Floating row covers prevent cucumber beetle damage.
Eggplant	909,960	6500	T	60 pl.	20-30 in.	no	30-36 in.	1/4 in	68	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Endive	718-23	18000	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	8 in.	18-24 in.	1/4 in	50	60-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Sow early, make succession plantings.
Kale & Collards	816-94	7500	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50	65-85	very hardy	July	Flavor improves after frost, rich in vitamins.
Leek	576-80	10000	T	600 pl.	8 in/pl.	no	2 ft.	1/2 in	50	60-80	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Lettuce	616-92	25000	4g	1g=25 ft	1/4 in.	1 ft.	12-18 in.	1/8 in	40	50-75	hardy	Apr.*-Aug	For full "heads" thin continually so plants don't touch.
Muskmelon	301-31	1200	T	5 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors in peat pots around May 1
Mustard	729-31	15600	1/8 oz	45 ft.	1 in.	4-6 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50	65-85	mod hardy	Apr.-Aug.	Use floating row covers to combat flea beetles.
Onion	584-99	7000	T	500 pl.	4 in/pl.	no	12-18 in.	1/2 in	50	60-85	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Pac Choi	778-80	12500	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/2 in	6-12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50	70-95	mod hardy	May	Use of floating row covers will deter flea beetles.
Parsley	734-38	18000	1/4 oz	25 ft.	1/4 in	1 in.	12-18 in.	1/4 in	50	50-85	very hardy	Apr.-Aug	Slow to germinate, can take up to a month.
Parsnip	547	5000	1/2 oz	25 ft.	1/2 in	2-3 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	52	60-77	very hardy	Apr.-July	Prepare a very friable seedbed so roots can penetrate.
Pea/snow,snap	250-99	125	8 oz	30 ft.	1.5 in.	no	3 ft. dwarf	3/4 in	48	65-85	plants hardy	Apr.*	All varieties, even dwarf ones, benefit from staking.
Pea/snow,snap							5 ft. tall			blossoms, pods tender		Late June	For fall crops. Expect slower ripening in fall.
Pepper	911-1009	4500	T	20-50 pl	12-18 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/4 in	68	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Pumpkin	440-99	210	1/2 oz	4-8 hls	6/hill	3/hill	6 ft.	1 in.	60	70-90	tender	late May	Plant between corn rows to save space, reduce animal loss.
Radicchio	705-07	20000	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	8-10 in	18 in.	1/8 in	50	60-85	hardy	varies	Maintaining soil fertility is very important.
Radish	550-62	2500	1 oz	15 ft.	1/2 in	2 in.	18 in.	1/2 in	50	60-85	hardy	Apr.-Aug	Great for kids' gardens because easy to grow and come quick
Spinach	600-614	2600	1/2 oz	50 ft.	1 in.	2 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	42	60-80	very hardy	Apr.*	Plant early; increasing day length causes bolting.
Spinach												Aug	for fall crop and wintering over
Tomato	928-99	9000	T	50-125pl	2-3 ft/pl.	no	2-3 ft.	1/4 in	60	68-80	tender	tp June 1	Use of raw manure causes lush foliage, retards ripening.
Turnip/Rutabaga	568-74	9000	1/4 oz	40 ft.	1/2 in.	3-4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in	50	60-95	hardy	Apr.-July	Use of floating row covers will reduce flea beetle damage.
Watermelon	308-48	650	T	4 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Transplant melons at the onset of a warm spell.
Winter Squash	401-75	140-300	.5-1oz	3-12 hls	6/hill	3/hill	4-6 ft.	1 in.	60	70-90	tender	late May	After harvest field cure for 10 days to enhance flavor.
Yellow summer sq	386-95	375	1/2 oz	6 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60	70-90	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly to maintain production all season.
Zucchini	376-83	180	1 oz	3-4 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60	70-90	tender	late May	Floating row covers speed ripening up to two weeks.

For cultural information on herbs and flowers please see the variety descriptions.

Abbreviations: Pkt plants=how many row feet our smallest packet will plant. T=transplanted only, in our climate. tp=transplant pl.=plants g=grams, 28.4g=1 oz. hls=hills no=not necessary to thin.

Hardiness rating: Very tender=will not survive frost and can be damaged by temperatures under 40 degrees.
Tender=will not survive frost
Mod hardy=survives light frosts
Hardy=survives frost generally to the low twenties
Very hardy=will winter over if protected

Seed Storage

Keep your seed alive by storing it properly! Moisture, humidity and high temperatures are the worst enemies of seed viability. Find a storage area where the sum of relative humidity and temperature is below 100. We recommend placing your packets in a plastic-zip bag or glass jar in your freezer or refrigerator. Never keep seed packets in a sunny location, and do not leave them in your greenhouse even for a few hours!

Most seed stored properly will last for several years. A few seeds, such as onions, parsnips and parsley are short-lived. If in doubt try germinating a sample of your old seed in moist paper towels.

Approximate planting date: Apr*= as soon as ground can be worked, does not thrive in heat.
varies=different varieties need different times.

Approximate planting dates are for our Central Maine climate. Please make appropriate adjustments for your climate, using hardiness rating as a guide.

Notes: Seed counts are provided as a guide, not a guarantee. They vary from cultivar to cultivar, and even from year to year with the same cultivar. You can stretch your seeds further with careful planting. We can get a lot more row feet out of a packet of beets serenely planted on a breezy, sunny, bug-free day than we can out of the same packet hastily sown in a humid mosquito-infested twilight! Seed counts vary for specific cultivars. Planting rates will vary if intensive methods such as beds are used. Minimum soil temperatures are the lowest we can recommend if you want a good stand. It would be possible to plant under slightly colder conditions, but germination will be slow and spotty. If you have specific cultural questions, consult more detailed resources or get in touch with us.

CITIZEN KALE

INDOOR CROPS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting, not seeding)

CELERIAC/CELERY

half gram packet about 1350 seeds, 75,000 seeds per oz. Tender, must be started indoors in March, 10-12 weeks before setting out. Slow growers require rich moist soil to survive. For Celeriac see 958.

904 Ventura Celery (80 days) Presumably named for Ventura County, California where celery is the third leading cash crop. I always found celery difficult to grow until I tried Ventura. Even in less than ideal conditions, Ventura develops beautiful thick crisp stalks, with a rich, but never a harsh flavor and doesn't seem to get the punky centers which sometimes plague Utah. Replaces Utah. **NEW!**

907 Afina Cutting Celery (60 days) Afina is notable for its sturdy dark green foliage with a rich aroma and taste. It regenerates quickly after cutting. Dutch variety imparts the same flavor to stews and soups as conventional celery. And though its culture is the same, it is much hardier and easier to grow. Both its thin hollow stems and its leaves can be used as a flavoring. Leaves may be dried. Grows up to 30" tall. **NEW!**

EGGPLANT

half gram packet about 120 seeds. Likes same growing conditions as peppers, We are working on broadening our selection. Our 6 trialers grew 23 varieties in 1993 and came up with one new variety for this year and some promising leads for next. See also 959-960 for other eggplant.

909 Dusky (75 days) F-1 hybrid. A dependable hybrid for the North. Glossy, black fruits medium-sized, oval-shaped, firm. Resistant to TMV.

PEPPERS

.2 gram packet about 32 seeds, half gram about 80 seeds. Room temperature is *not* sufficient to germinate pepper seeds. They need 80s. Very tender, will not tolerate frost, dislike windy spots, will not set fruit in cold or extremely hot temperatures or in drought conditions. Start indoors March or April. Set out June. Black plastic highly recommended. Pick first green peppers when they reach full size to significantly increase total yield.

Popularity of hot peppers has increased dramatically in recent years. One theory advanced to explain this trend holds that hot pepper eaters enjoy the "constrained risk" of a pleasant thrill which, unlike other addictive substances like alcohol, tobacco or coffee, has only a short-term effect and is not health threatening! Capsaicin compounds cause most of the heat in peppers. Warm nighttime temperatures stimulate maximum development of capsaicins and therefore increase pungency levels. Pungency is expressed in Scoville units, named after Wilbur Scoville, an Englishman who devised the method used from the early 1900s until about 1980 to measure the heat in peppers.

At GreenGenes Farm, Nikos specialized in growing market peppers, and she has made upgrading our pepper selection a major priority. Our 6 trialers examined 34 varieties in 1993. Nikos and I visited impressive trials by Jeanne Griffin and Marina Davis. We have selected three new peppers each of the past two years, including our first yellow and orange bells for this catalog. See also 962-974, 1001-1009.

911 King of the North (70 days) Our most popular open-pollinated pepper. A good choice for those who want marketable blocky peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit.

914 Staddon's Select (74 days) Early production of good-sized fruit in adverse conditions. Large, glossy, dark-green 3-4 lobed peppers on tall bushy plants. A good large, blocky market type pepper where fruits will set. *Caution: not adapted to northernmost areas.*

916 Hungarian Hot Wax (68 days) This semi-hot type was requested by numerous customers. Hot yellow 5.5x1.5" fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Sets even in cool weather. 700 to 3,000 Scoville units at full maturity.

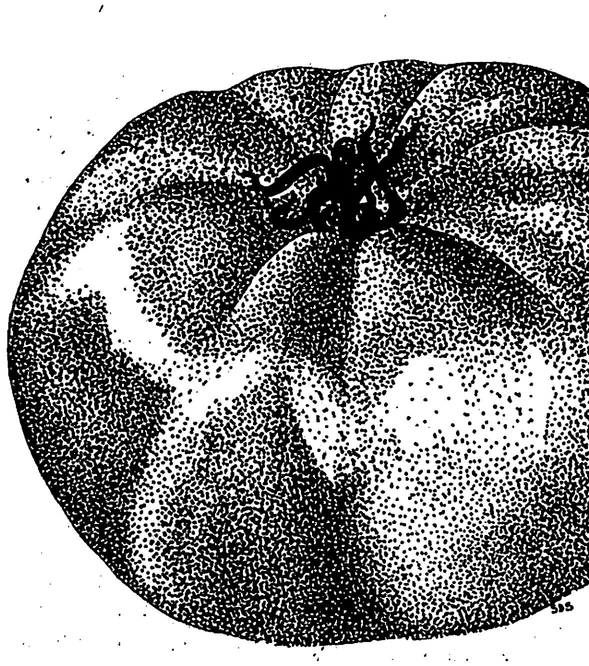
919 Early Jalapeno (75 days) Hot, hot, 3x1" sausage-shaped blunt fruits mature early. Packing the seed makes us teary-eyed! 4,000 to 6,500 Scoville units at maturity.

920 Long Red Narrow Cayenne (75 days) Often curled and twisted, peppers grow 5-6" long, 1/2" across, and taper to a point. Dark green color changes to bright red. Prolific and hot. 3,500 to 5,000 Scovilles when mature.

923 Anaheim (78 days) Anaheim is the pepper used for chiles rellenos. 7" long fruits tapering to a point turn from dark-green to red at maturity. Pungent, but not particularly hot. 900 to 2,500 Scovilles.

925 Cubanelle (80 days) Our customers asked for this semi-sweet frying pepper. 6x2" waxy yellow-green fruits turn red. Not pungent.

927 Toma Verde Tomatillo (77 days) Large-fruited and uniform strain. Golf ball size fruits encased in papery husks are harvested for making salsa when paper splits. They can be eaten raw for a tangy, nutty taste if allowed to turn slightly yellow, but will split before becoming fully yellow.



TOMATOES

.2 gram packet about 60 seeds, half gram 150 seeds, 9,000 seeds per oz. Tender, cannot tolerate frost. Must be started indoors Feb.-Apr. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Avoid using hot manure as it causes lush foliage with few ripe fruits. However, generous use of well-rotted compost or cow or horse manure will greatly boost plant vigor and yields. Heavy phosphorus needs. Respond well to foliar sprays. Indeterminate (ind) or climbing varieties are customarily staked and pruned. Determinate (det) or bush may be staked, normally should not be pruned. One reason not to stake or prune (besides sheer laziness!) is that foliage will give fruits some protection against light September frosts. Days to maturity are from date of transplanting.

928 Oregon Spring (58 days) Sorry, crop failure. *No seed available.*

929 Ida Gold (59 days) Det. Often these delightful orange 2-bite low-acid fruits are the first tomatoes to ripen for us. They are early and prolific even in bad tomato years. Developed specially for the North by the University of Idado, this treat is catching on! An indifferent performer in so-so soil, but a bountiful yielder when fed compost and rotted manure.

930 Bonny Best (75 days) Ind. Also known as John Baer. Always one of the richest tasting in our trials, this old-time open-pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and blemish-prone for market.

931 Gold Nugget Cherry (58 days) Det. Another release from Dr. Baggett. Several weeks earlier than yellow pear tomatoes. Prolific yellow cherry tomatoes turn almost golden when full ripe. Heavy bearing plants short-lived; succession planting recommended. Seed grown by Tim Peters. Very early, amazingly good, really worth a try!

932 Gardener's Delight Cherry (68 days) Ind. Gardener's Delight often ripens just when Whippersnapper is through. Its larger size, deep red color and rich sweet flavor also contrast with Whippersnapper. The large plants need staking and will bear till frost. The fruits are so wonderful that I can overlook their annoying tendency to crack.

933 Principe Borghese Cherry (75 days) Vigorous det. Bears small fruits in prolific clusters over a long season. An Italian variety of excellent flavor used for sun-dried tomatoes as it has few seeds and little juice. In our humid climate, you will need a solar dryer or a 100° oven to successfully dry the fruits. Also makes a tasty sauce, although you'd need a lot of the little tomatoes! **NEW!**

934 Cheery Delight Cherry (76 days) Ind. The best of a line of cherry tomatoes developed by Tim Peters. The fruits are very large for a cherry tomato with a rich old-fashioned flavor that will enhance salads. Introduced by Fedco Seeds.

937 Yellow Plum (72 days) Ind. We've nibbled on these meaty little gems for years. Unlike the pear types, they don't crack or succumb easily to disease.

MAINE-GROWN ORGANIC TOMATOES

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting) Each American on average eats 18 pounds of tomatoes per year. We are pleased to have an expanded selection of open-pollinated tomato varieties for 1994. All the seed in this section is from organically grown crops by Fedco staff and trial growers. Those who viewed the tomato diversity display at our Common Ground Fair Booth saw a sampling of Roberta Bunker's and my work as well as a sneak preview of where we're headed in selecting heirloom tomato varieties for our seed program. Each of us trialed more than 70 varieties in what proved to be an exceptional tomato year with dry conditions contributing to a dearth of foliage diseases.

940 Glacier (56 days) Det. The Canadian seed company which used to supply us with this popular early small tomato disappeared! So we took control of our own seed production and now have four Maine growers and an ample crop for 1994. Glacier ripens around the same time as the sub-arctics with about the same size, and almost no cosmetic defects except yellow shoulders, but there the comparisons end. Glacier's rich tomato flavor relegates the insipid sub-arctics to the compost pile. It is also far superior to the highly touted Siberia tomato, to Stupice to Early Temptation and, in fact, to every other tomato in the same class that we've tried.

941 Earlirouge (65 days) Det. We again have seed for this excellent quality early tomato for the North, grown organically by staffer Alison LaCourse. 6 oz. fruits round to slightly oblate, deep crimson flesh very sweet, almost crack free. Very susceptible to early blight disease. **BACK!**

943 Sochulak (70 days) Ind. Very heavy early yields of oblate pink fruit with a meaty texture suitable for eating or making paste. Won our paste tomato taste test hands down. This heirloom came from Italy to Maine three generations ago where it was maintained by a family in Washington County. Sixteen years ago Roberta Bunker received a sample. Over the years she has selected it for earliness and disease resistance. Although it is still not blemish free, it is a fine choice for home gardeners. Oxheart type grows medium to very large size and fills up the sauce pot fast. Introduced by Fedco Seeds.

944 Garden Peach (71 days) Ind. Sweet! That was the initial reaction of virtually everyone tasting Garden Peach. The sensation of my 1993 tomato trials, this 100-year old heirloom is well named. Its small 2 oz. fruits blush pink when ripe and have fuzzy skins somewhat like peaches. Relatively early, prolific, soft-skinned, juicy. Get ready for a new tomato experience! *Seed in short supply, limit 15 seeds to a customer*. **NEW!**

946 Moira (76 days) Det. Main crop bush beefsteak type for the North. Fruits uniform about 6 oz. with deep red color. Has fewer defects than other open-pollinated determinate types but it did not impress us in our 1993 taste test and we are considering dropping it next year in favor of tastier heirlooms.

949 Brandywine (82 days) Ind. with potato-leaf foliage. This deservedly famous Amish heirloom dating from 1885 sets 8-10 oz. pink fruits with a hint of tartness and a dollop of good old-fashioned tomato flavor. Although fruits ripen unevenly throughout the season, at least a few will be quite early for such a large tomato. Brandywine was one of the finds of our 1990 trial. It is rarely offered commercially. Arguably it is the best-tasting pink or red tomato. Tomato collector Ben Quisenberry thought so and so do I.

951 Whippersnapper Cherry (52 days) Det. No other cherry tomato is quite like Whippersnapper. Its pinkish-red tart fruits ripen earlier than any other cherries. Not disease resistant, it should be followed by a later sweeter more vigorous variety.

955 Heinz 2653 (68 days) Det. An amazingly early red plum type which often ripens all its 2.5-3 oz. fruits before frost. Firm fruits for cooking on compact plants. Heavy yields early.

956 Grandma Mary's (68 days) Ind. Introduced by us in 1992, Grandma quickly zoomed to the top of our sales charts. And no wonder, its meaty 6-10 oz. fruits are unsurpassed for sauce making and very early for this size. It produced ripe fruit even in the cold summers of 1986 and 1992. Seed from this heirloom was selected for 6 years for earliness and fruit size by Jeanne Griffin, who grew the seed organically in Sangerville. A bumper seed crop this year should enable us to fill even the later orders.

957 Bellstar (74 days) Det. We had so many requests for its return that we have raised our own seed crops the past three years. Red 4 oz. round paste tomatoes are much larger than most others of this type. Ripening is spread over a long season. Also good in salads.

HYBRID INDOORS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting) Transplant at 6-8 weeks after all danger of frost is past.

958 Diamante Celeriac (100 days) A classy celeriac with nicely sized roots that stand above the ground (for ease of harvest and cleaning), no hollow crown and very few offshoots. I have found that hybrid varieties size up much more quickly than the open-pollinated celeriacs. If you haven't yet been sufficiently venturesome to try celeriac, give Diamante's clean white internal coloration and superb eating quality a chance. **NEW!**

EGGPLANT

959 Swallow Eggplant (51 days) Although one Swallow does not make a summer, a few plants of this Swallow just might make your summer, especially if you've previously had trouble growing eggplant. Swallow is early , producing glossy purple-black tender fruit of the elongated (1.75x7") oriental type without the bitterness often associated with larger eggplants. **NEW!**

960 Little Fingers Eggplant (84 days) First oriental-type eggplant we offered. Long slim fruits are shaped like fingers, about 1" in diameter, up to 7" long, and borne in clusters of 3 or 4 from the plant's fruiting nodes. Can be harvested short for baby eggplant or allowed to grow full length. Light purple fruits will have a really glossy sheen under ideal conditions. Good taste.

OKRA

2 gram packet contains about 30 seeds. Okra is very tender and requires a lot of heat. Although it may be direct seeded it is very marginal in our climate. We recommend starting indoors in peat pots in warm (80°) temperatures and transplanting in 4-5 weeks, after all danger of frost has passed. Transplant 1' apart; do not disturb roots.

961 Annie Oakley II (75 days) We were skeptical, and we had to see it work a couple of different years, but we found that Annie Oakley II will mature its angular medium green pods in our climate. Better yielding than the original Annie Oakley, these strongly branched plants of medium height will keep producing as long as they are harvested regularly. **NEW!**

PEPPERS

962 Ace (60 days) A cinch to grow in the North. Resists blossom drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden kind.

963 North Star (65 days) Early productive sweet pepper sets a high percentage of blocky medium-sized thick-walled green fruits ripening to red. North Star has sufficient foliage cover to prevent sunburn. If you're ready to try for a red pepper that's a little classier than Ace, choose North Star.

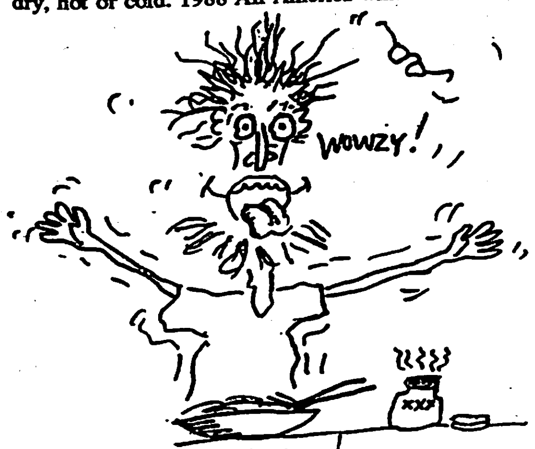
964 Banana Supreme (68 days) Banana peppers are the sweet complement to Hungarian Hot Wax Peppers. You'll want clear labels *and* demarcations in your garden if you plant both since they look alike but definitely taste different. Color develops from green-yellow to yellow to red with advancing ripeness. For its disease resistance, prolific production, and large 7-8" fruits, Supreme was the best banana pepper in Nikos' impressive 1992 trials.

965 Spanish Spice (70 days) Despite its name, this one's not spicy at all. It is instead an outstanding Italian frying pepper—thin-walled and tapering with a deliciously rich flavor, Moreover, the plants are sturdy, keeping the large 7" fruits off the ground (a frequent failing of other fryers). Provides lots of green peppers and even a few red ones if you have either skill or luck. After years of trialing Italian fryers without finding full satisfaction, Nikos finally has one that she can recommend without reservation. Resistant to TMV.

968 Green Boy (82 days) Agway hybrid received the highest rating in the University of Maine bell pepper evaluations. Blocky 3-4 lobed fruits with medium-thick flesh.

971 Mexibell (70 days) The first hot pepper with a bell shape was a 1988 All-America winner. The flesh is warm, but the real heat is in its ribs. Will make a good dish of Mexican hot stuffed peppers, or a surprise at the crudité table. 2,500 Scoville units.

974 Super Chili (75 days) I will not soon forget this one at our 1990 pepper taste test at Jeanne Griffin's. It took a lot of milk to bank the lingering fires! It was the hottest of all the varieties we tried and ranks 4th on Petoseed's hot 20 with 40,000 to 50,000 Scoville units. The plants, festooned with dozens of green and red 2 x 1/2" pointy peppers, are extremely ornamental. Bears prolifically whether summers are wet or dry, hot or cold. 1988 All-America winner.



STAFF FAVORITES!
ALTHOUGH JOHN PREFERS TO BE UP A TREE, HE DOES DIG SUPER CHILIS.

TOMATOES

979 Early Cascade (66 days) Ind. Always very impressive. Begins producing 4 oz fruits very early, and keeps on till frost and beyond. Has delicious taste despite exceedingly firm thick skin. Holds quality on vine a long time. Good disease resistance. Needs staking. A favorite market variety.

981 Enchantment (70 days) Ind. Egg-shaped pointed fruits look like paste tomatoes, but are more suitable for eating in salads or out of hand than for processing. Multiple disease resistance. Jim Waltrip, our Petoseed sales rep, rates Enchantment as the best-tasting tomato. While I wouldn't go that far, I believe Enchantment is one of the most underrated varieties on our list. You'd never know from our meagre sales that it is very early, prolific, and has a rich juicy taste that will bring you back for more. But first you gotta try one.

982 First Lady (70 days) Ind. Early Girl fans will want to check out First Lady's good-tasting round 4-5 oz. fruits bred for the home garden. They color early, and keep coming all season because First Lady has excellent disease resistance.

984 Jackpot (71 days) Det. Jackpot is an excellent early variety for the North, setting impeccable 8 oz fruits with decent tomato flavor.

985 Firebird (71 days) Ind. The best early pink tomato in our trials in each of the last four years, Firebird sets 6-8 oz. globe-shaped, almost blemish-free fruits with a deep, rich flavor which will send you back for more. Although pink tomatoes have yet to catch on, once you try Firebird you may agree with our staffer Ellen Paul that it is the only tomato you need to grow.

986 Jet Star (72 days) Compact ind. I wasn't surprised when Jet Star shot right to the top of our tomato sales in its first year in our catalog. Year after year it headed the list of customer suggestions but until 1992 it was unavailable—a Harris-Moran exclusive. Year after year it was also the best early full-size tomato in our trials, distinguished for its early ripening cosmetically perfect fruits of outstanding flavor. It is a heavy producer of 7-8 oz. globes.

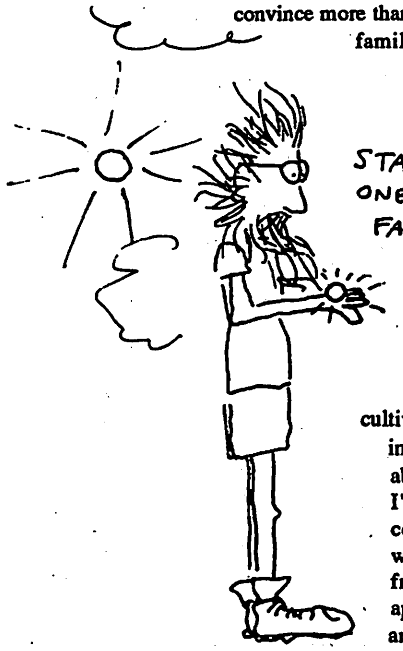
987 Big Beef (75 days) Ind. Many beefsteak varieties are ugly, oversized, mealy balls of fluff. But Big Beef takes away my beef about beefsteaks because it looks great and actually tastes like a tomato. Moreover, it is a real workhorse producer of 10 oz. spotless fruits which start ripening early and keep coming till frost. This large vigorous plant should please both market growers and home gardens and it certainly pleased the judges who made it a 1994 All-America winner. Big Beef's bred-in resistance to verticillium wilt, fusarium wilt races 1 and 2, alternaria stem canker, stemphylium, nematodes and tobacco mosaic virus helps its sustained performance. NEW!

988 Celebrity (78 days) Det. 1983 All-America winner from Petoseed deserved award for its impressive seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz. fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best-looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised. A favorite of both home gardeners and commercial growers.

991 Big Girl (85 days) Ind. This famous Burpee hybrid is the choice of those who want a large bright late midseason tomato. *Caution: may not ripen in northernmost areas.*

993 Golden Boy (88 days) Ind. Over the years Golden Boy has convinced many folks that a tomato doesn't have to be red to be good. In fact, Golden Boy is not just good, it has been at or near the top of each of our tomato taste tests. The deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz. golden yellow fruits make Taxi seem bland by comparison. Because GB's fruits usually develop blemishes if allowed to fully vine ripen, we recommend picking them slightly underripe and allowing them to finish ripening in the kitchen.

995 Sun Gold Cherry (57 days) Ind. What can I possibly say to convince more than 500 of our 6,000 faithful Fedco families to try Sun Gold? That Sun Gold is the best cultivar developed by the seed trade in the last ten years? That it is absolutely the best cherry tomato I've ever tasted, a perfect combination of deep sweetness with a hint of acid tartness? That fruits ripen very early to a rich apricot color, are relatively small, and borne in prolific clusters? What will it take for this remarkable variety to assume its rightful place alongside Sugarsnap, Emperor and Red Sails?



STAFF FAVORITES!
ONE OF CR'S CURRENT FAVORITES IS SUN GOLD TOMATO

997 Sweet Chelsea Cherry (68 days) Ind. Even sweeter and heavier-yielding than our old favorite Sweet Cherry. Round fruits are larger than most other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit of almost impeccable appearance relatively early and throughout the season. Wide disease resistance, including TMV.

999 Super Sweet 100 Cherry (78 days) Ind. Like Sweet 100, only with more disease resistance. Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1" round sweet fruits. Should be staked. We like it the best of all the red cherries. Will split in rainy conditions.

FANCY PEPPERS

1001 Elisa (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Nikos has been searching for a pepper to replace Ringer and this one might be a "dead ringer." Early maturity, tolerance to cool conditions, and big beautiful fruit ranging from deep blocky green to elongated red made this a standout in this summer's trials. Resistant to potato virus Y, tobacco etch virus and tobacco mosaic virus. Tolerant to stip. New!

1003 Valencia (72 days) F-1 hybrid. Its impressive rich orange fruit at maturity will turn heads at potlucks, markets or fair exhibition halls. Valencia bears four-lobed, blocky, 4x4" fruit on plants with good foliage cover. Resistant to tobacco mosaic virus and stip. New!

1004 Vidi (72 days) F-1 hybrid. From M. Schultz in Washington to Ken Fine in Maine, Vilmorin's Vidi is receiving raves from coast to coast. Schultz rated it tops among over 30 varieties in her trial, reporting 33 huge peppers on one bush! Staffer and market grower Fine calls it "big, beautiful, real blocky, and kind of long in the European style." Fills the need for an early marketable bell pepper which will reliably turn an intense red without deformities.

1006 Orobelle (74 days) F-1 hybrid. All you pepper aficionadoes who have been clamoring for more color in our selection will love Orobelle's sweet golden thick-walled blocky fruit. Its early setting ability under cool conditions and its good fruit coverage have made Orobelle a standard. Resistant to potato virus Y, tobacco mosaic virus and stip. New!

1009 Thai Hot (82 days) Believe it or not, this one is grown "in the trade" as a red and green Christmas pot plant. However, devoted followers of hot cuisine prize the sparks it creates. Early pinching will produce a bushy 8" plant that can be pulled, roots and all, and hung to dry for winter use. Or grow it inside in a basket for both ornamental and edible enjoyment. Seed organically grown in Maine by Roberta Bunker. Was formerly listed in our fancy flower section.

DISCOUNTED SPECIALS

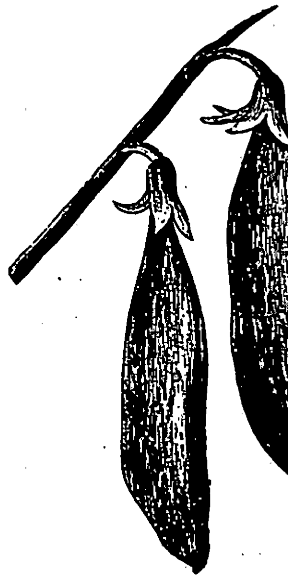
The descriptions explain our reasons for carrying and then dropping these cultivars.

1012 Sparkle Pea (55 days) Short-vined (1½-2') pea which makes concentrated sets of fat 3" pods. We think the flavor of our replacement, Coral, is superior to Sparkle.

1015 Wando Pea (64 days) Blunt 3" pods on 2½' vines. Wando stands heat well, but our replacement, Top Pod equals its heat tolerance and surpasses its yield and flavor.

1018 Acor Charentais Melon (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Suitable for customers in the southern half of New England, but needs too long a season for central Maine. Harvest 1½-2 lb. fruits when they begin to blush orange. Germ. 93%.

1020 Alaska Muskmelon (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Large oval melons ripen early but their flavor isn't sweet enough to compare with Earliqueen or Earligold. Germ. 85%.



1022 Cream of the Crop Acorn Squash (95 days) F-1 hybrid Although the creamy white acorn with moist flesh won a 1990 All-America Award, it never did acquire a loyal following.

1025 A Plus Carrot (69 days) F-1 hybrid. We offered this Imperator type for a number of years because it has an extra high vitamin A content and a rich core color. But it has never ranked near the top in our taste tests, and it can be very hard to pull up from the ground. Germ. 84%.

1026 Parmex Carrot (50 days) This round Paris Market carrot was the first of its kind that we offered. Its shape allows it to be planted in even the heaviest clay soils. We replaced it with Thumbelina, a similar but more refined variety which won an All-America award. Germ. 80%.

1027 Sweetness Carrot (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Our supplier led us to believe that this was the same carrot as Estelle, but we found out differently in our trials. Sweetness is a Nantes type with a handsome appearance and excellent uniformity, but not quite the rich taste of Estelle. Germ. 84%.

1030 Zwolsche Krul Cutting Celery (60 days) We replaced with Amsterdam and then with Afina, because we could no longer obtain this variety and lacked sufficient seed to fill the demand. We think each of the three cutting celeries has a similar taste. Germ. 60%.

1032 Heinz 2653 Tomato (68 days) Check out #955; we still carry this fine plum tomato. This lot is commercial seed carried over from last year. The new seed was organically grown in Maine.

1035 Lavender Lady Globe Amaranth *Gomphrena globosa* A luscious lavender shade of a favorite everlasting. We can no longer obtain seed at a reasonable price.

1036 Gold Coast Statice *Limonium sinuata* The yellow version of this everlasting standby does not have sufficient sales to allow us to continue to offer it.

1040 Supergrip Transplanter *Handtoolius durabilis* Inexpensive and durable. Dropped because the transplanter did not sell nearly as well as the trowel.

Herb And Flower Variety Descriptions
by CR Lawn and Nikos Kavanya

Packet sizes and seeds per packet for herbs and flowers are approximate. We pack by weight, not by count. An index appears on p. 40.

HERBS

1051 Anise Hyssop *Agastache fœniculum* Bushy perennial permeates the air with the smell of sweet licorice. Its long-blooming nectar-laden purple flowers attract bees and make excellent garnishes. Its anise-scented foliage makes a delightful tea or culinary seasoning. Sow in late spring in full sun or transplant 1' apart. Can grow 3' tall. Pkt=.2g, about 520 seeds. 74,000 seeds/oz.

BASIL *Ocimum basilicum*

Indispensable culinary herb has been in cultivation for more than 3,000 years. Direct seed when soil warms in late spring or transplant after danger of frost. Use Reemay to enhance early season vigor and speed maturity. Harvest before plants blossom.

1054 Sweet The heaviest-yielding variety, recommended for drying, all-around great eating, and large-scale pesto production. Pkt=4g, about 2,400 seeds. 17,750 seeds/oz.

1055 Genovese The choice of many connoisseurs for making pesto. Also called Perfumed Basil. Leaves are slightly smaller and finer than Sweet Basil with more aroma and potency. Pkt=2g, about 1,450 seeds. 20,500 seeds/oz. NEW!

1057 Mammoth This lettuce-leaf type has very large ruffled leaves which makes it a good choice for drying or stuffing. Flavor similar to sweet basil. Pkt=1g.

1059 Small Leaf *O.b. minimum* Also known as piccolo basil. Is generally used fresh because of its small-size and strong Italian flavor. Plants spaced 6" apart will grow like small shrubs. A good variety to bring indoors in fall. Pkt=.5g, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1062 Spicy Bush *O. b. minimum* Very similar to Spicy Globe which is unavailable, this marvelous little basil grows to about 8" and maintains a compact mound of light green leaves and white flowers. Its leaves are small, thin and strong scented. Great as an ornamental border, in a windowbox, or as an indoor potted plant which can be snipped for culinary use. Pkt.=.5g, about 420 seeds. 24,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1065 Anise Originally from Persia. Vigorous mulberry-tinted basil with anise fragrance makes highly decorative, tall, bushy plant. Slow to bolt. Great in Italian tomato sauces. Also used in Thai and various Mediterranean cuisines. Pkt=.5g, about 330 seeds. 18,800 seeds/oz.

1068 Cinnamon Similar vigorous growth habit to sweet basil, but with a purplish veining on its leaves, and a distinctive cinnamon scent. Use in Middle Eastern or Greek cuisine. Pkt=.5g, about 300 seeds. 17,000 seeds/oz.

1071 Lemon *O.b. citriodorum* Basil often used in bouquets for its intense lemon fragrance. Not a very vigorous grower. Easily succumbs to blight. Great in fish dishes. Native to Thailand and Southeast Asia and featured in their cuisine. Pkt=.5g, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1073 Dark Opal This is the original strain we carried years ago. It has reddish-purple foliage, occasionally mottled green. Its leaves are without ruffling and it has pink flowers. It is good for making basil vinegar. We offer it because there is a seed shortage of the Red Rubin strain. Pkt=.5g, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz. BACK!

1074 Red Rubin Growers have found it to be more vigorous than Purple Ruffles. Highly ornamental dark purplish-bronze foliage. The green leaf throwbacks have been mostly bred out of this improved strain. A salad of opal basil leaves and yellow tomatoes is stunning for its color contrast. Pkt=.5g, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz. *Seed in short supply; available in packet size only.*

1077 Purple Ruffles Deep purple plants with serrated and crinkled leaves for striking visual contrast in the herb garden. Not a vigorous grower in our climate but will reach a height of 18" in the heat of summer. An All-America winner. Pkt=.5g, about 350 seeds. 19,750 seeds/oz.

1080 Sacred *O. sanctum* AKA Holy Basil. We regret another crop failure. *No seed available*. We hope to have seed in 1995.

1083 Borage *Borago officinalis* Bushy 2' plants produce many tiny blue, pink and purple flowers which make a colorful addition to salads. Blossoms frozen in ice cubes lend cucumber flavor to cold drinks. Can also use leaves in salad. Annual likes sun, will self sow. Direct seed in spring. Pkt=1g, about 70 seeds. 2,000 seeds/oz.

1086 Caraway *Carum carvi* 2' feathery-leaved biennial grown primarily for its seeds which season soups, stews, breads and pastry. Its leaves are also edible, though milder than the seeds. Direct seed either in early spring or late summer for seeds the 2nd year. Likes full sun. Will self-sow. Pkt=.5g, about 200 seeds. 11,000 seed /oz.

1088 Catnip *Nepeta cataria* "If you set it, the cats will get it; if you sow it, they won't know it." Hardy perennial, will self sow after established. Likes sun or partial shade, rich or sandy soils. Direct seed early spring. Said to calm mild stomach disorders and produce restful sleep. Decorative when flowering. Pkt=1g, about 1,400 seeds. 41,000 seeds/oz.

1090 German Chamomile *Matricaria recutita* Annual easily raised from seed in moist well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring; after established will self sow. If you want flowers, do not cut the foliage. More floriferous than perennial (Roman) chamomile. Flower heads ready to gather when petals fall back from center. Herbals claim a tea from these calms nerves and soothes the stomach. Needs light to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 9,500 seeds. 272,000 seeds/oz.

1092 Chervil *Anthriscus cerefolium* Superior European strain of this annual grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Delicate lacy leaves with distinct flavor good in soups, with fish or asparagus. Essential ingredient in mesclun. Direct seed before a rain in early spring or summer. Pkt=1g, about 440 seeds. 12,500 seeds/oz.

1095 Chives *Allium schoenoprasum* Hardy perennial 1-3' hollow grasslike leaves also enhance any dish with their subtle onion flavor. Lilac-colored flowers bloom in June & July, lovely in arrangements fresh or dried, also can be eaten. Needs sun & well-drained soil. Seeds may be sown in fall or spring, clumps can be divided every 3rd year. Can be brought inside for the winter. Pkt=.5g, about 450 seeds. 26,000 seeds/oz.

1098 Cilantro *Coriandrum sativum* Useful for its fresh green foliage & for its dried seeds (coriander). This strain does not bolt as readily as those intended for seed production. Produces leaves in generous quantity which are an essential flavoring in Indian, Chinese and Latin American cooking. Although some people do not care for its odor, in the right settings it imparts a wonderful flavor. Annual grows to 2' with rosy lavender blooms. Sow in spring; will not stand transplanting. Thin early. Will self sow. Pkt=2g, about 120 seeds. 1,700 seeds/oz.

DILL *Anethum graveolens*

Name derived from the Norse dilla, meaning to lull, as the plant is said to have soothing properties. In colonial times, small children were given handfuls of dill seed to chew to keep them quiet during long Sunday sermons! Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 4'. Upright plant branches out from single stalk; the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring. Will self sow. Pkt=4g, about 2,800 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

1100 Bouquet Bouquet is usually grown for dill weed production because its leaves are sweeter and more refined than those of the Mammoth strain. Foliage should be harvested early, before seed stalks mature. Growers will like its performance in packs.

1103 Mammoth Variety generally grown for its seeds. Can also be used as dill weed, but the foliage is darker, coarser and stronger-tasting than that of the Bouquet strain. Otherwise, differences between the two in plant height and habit were very subtle in our trial.

FENNEL *Foeniculum vulgare*

Perennial grown as an annual with a rich licoricey taste. Tender stalks and leaves are good for relishes, salads, and munching in the garden; leaves & seeds popular in France with fish. Seeds used in sweets, baked goods & beverages. Direct sow in spring when soil warms, in full sun. Keep row moist for good germination.

1106 Zefa Fino 3' with blue-green stems and feathery green leaves. This strain, bred at the Swiss Federal Research Station, is very slow bolting. A spring planting will stand almost all summer. Pkt=.5g, about 125 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

1108 Bronze Slow grower with very thin stems is appreciated for its striking feathery bronze foliage. Decorative and delicious. An intriguing addition to mesclun and a favorite in our 1992 trials. Sow in spring; likes moisture. Pkt=.2g, about 60 seeds. 8,000 seeds/oz.

1111 Feverfew *Chrysanthemum parthenium* Perennial. Could also be listed with the flowers for its daisy-like white blooms good in bouquets. A tea from the leaves was traditionally used as a relaxant and chewing on the leaves is said to relieve headaches. Light aids germination. Sow indoors, set out when seedlings have four true leaves. Pkt=.1g, about 800 seeds. 230,000 seeds per oz.

1114 Garlic Chives *Allium tuberosum* Also known as Chinese chives or Chinese leeks. 1' chive-like herb has strong garlic taste. Can be used as garlic substitute in salads and sautéed vegetables. White flowers may be eaten or used in dried arrangements. Sow thinly in spring, harvest sparingly till plants are vigorous. Perennial, but protect in cold areas. Easier to bring indoors for winter than chives. Pkt=.5g, about 105 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz.

1117 Horehound *Marrubium vulgare* Perennial which forms a bushy stand of grey-green stems growing to 2' tall. Makes a good border plant. Horehound candies were once the common remedy for coughs and the tea makes a strong beverage. One of the bitter herbs of Passover. Start indoors and transplant while seedlings are still small when soil temperature reaches 60° or direct seed. Pkt=.2g, about 190 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

1120 Hyssop *Hyssopus officinalis* A beautiful aromatic perennial border plant which produces spikes of indigo flowers. Can be planted with rosemary and lavender for a colorful and fragrant effect. It was used as a strewing herb, thrown on floors to mask past odors. Its slightly bitter leaves can be added to salads, soups and stews. Transplant in sunny spot in light, sandy soil when all danger of frost is past. Pkt=.5g, about 480 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

1122 Lady's Mantle *Alchemilla mollis* I first saw this attractive plant with large sprays of greenish-yellow flowers in the lovely gardens at Avena Botanicals. Traditional tonic and remedy for women makes a good border and ground cover in shady locations. Likes moist location or mulch. Flowers provide unusual material for arrangers. Softly hairy wavy-edged leaves also appealing. Can be difficult to germinate. 12-18" hardy perennial. Pkt.=.05g, about 145 seeds. 82,360 seeds/oz. **NEW!**

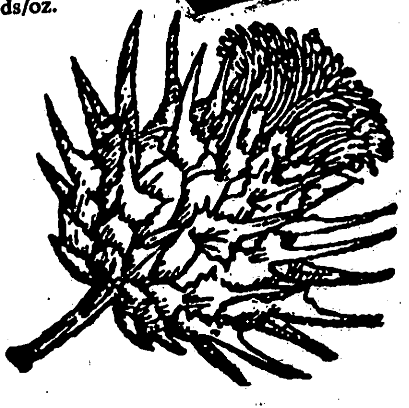
1124 Lavender *Lavandula vera* Famous for centuries for its sweet, lasting scent. Used as an everlasting in wreaths and arrangements. Hardy perennial reaching 3', woody shrublike plant with grey-green foliage and lavender flowers growing on long-stemmed spikes. Seeds are slow to germinate, like coolness. Freeze them before planting for best results. May be sown outdoors in fall or spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained, alkaline soil. Pkt=.3g, about 315 seeds. 29,975 seeds/oz.

1127 Lemon Balm *Melissa officinalis* Melissa is the Greek word for bee; plant in flower attracts them. A hardy perennial, growing to 2', leaves yellow-green, heart-shaped and shiny, should be gathered before flowering. Delicious as a tea, with fruit, or dried for sachets. Likes well-drained soil, needs at least a half day of sun. Slow to germinate, may be [illegible]ted indoors or out in spring. Should be mulched over the winter in [illegible]ns. Pkt=.3g, about 550 seeds. 53,250 seeds/oz.

[illegible]**mon Mint** *Monarda citriodora* A member of the bee balm [illegible] a mint. The tiered pinkish-purple flower spikes of this showy [illegible]re long-lasting in fresh bouquets and can be dried for [illegible]angements. Its lemon-scented leaves are commonly used in [illegible]nt will often reseed where it is planted. Annual. Pkt=1g, [illegible], 52,500 seeds/oz. **NEW!**

[illegible]*visticum officinale* Leaves have a taste reminiscent of [illegible] to flavor soups, stews and casseroles. Second year [illegible]ring. Formerly was used to mask the bitter herbs in p[illegible] me[illegible] Umbelliferous perennial grows 3-6'. Likes good soil [illegible]s. Can be direct seeded in late summer or early fall. P[illegible]ds. 7,800 seeds/oz.

1134 S[illegible]*iganum majorana* Grown as an annual in the North.[illegible]een rounded leaves of such an enchanting sweet fragr[illegible]erized me into pulling up competing adjacent bean-[illegible]asier access to the herb. Cut often to prevent flowerin[illegible]eds are slow to germinate. Sow indoors in the sp[illegible]part in well-drained soil. Likes full sun. Native t[illegible], about 6,000 seeds. 169,600 seeds/oz.



1136 Milk Thistle *Silybum marianum* Its name arises from the bold white splashes on its glossy leaves, said to be from Mary's milk. A fast-growing annual with fiercely beautiful leaves, up to 8x24". Young leaves are edible–remove spines first! 4-5' flower stalk puts out large purple thistle flowers; said to be eaten like artichokes. Silymarin, a compound found in the seeds, has been clinically shown to strengthen and rebuild liver tissue. Not self-sowing in our experience. Likes dry, sunny spot. Pkt=1g, about 40 seeds. 1140 seeds/oz. **NEW!**

1137 Common Mint *Mentha spicata* Specific types of mint cannot be counted on to come true from seed. This is the common tea mint. Start indoors and transplant after danger of frost or direct seed in early fall. Needs light to germinate. Can be grown directly in pots indoors in winter. Pkt=.1g, about 1,200 seeds. 341,000 seeds/oz.

1140 Motherwort *Leonurus cardiaca* The genus Leonurus in Greek signifies lion's tail, to which the plant has a fanciful resemblance. Hardy perennial of the mint family grows 2-3' with dull green leaves having a pungent odor and rather bitter taste. Good bee plant. Pick when flowering for tea or herbal tincture. It was believed to strengthen the heart muscle, and was used as a women's tonic and as a relaxant. Pkt=.2g, about 240 seeds. 34,000 seeds/oz.

1141 Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris* Deeply cut dark green leaves are light silvery-green underneath. Aromatic 2-4' perennial used by women since ancient times is said useful for menstrual irregularities, and for stimulating liver and digestion. Pregnant women avoid internal use. Has been used for dream pillows, as a moth repellent, in beermaking, and for moxabustion. Start indoors, transplant out after last frost. Pkt=.2g, about 1300 seeds. 185,000 seeds/oz. **NEW!**

1143 Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica* Used by biodynamic gardeners to increase the potency of neighboring herbs, and to stimulate humus formation. The young shoots and leaves are delicious steamed as spring greens, very high in minerals. Also makes a wonderful nourishing tea, a great hair rinse, and a dry chicken feed. Perennial may spread if not harvested. Choose your spot carefully, the roots as well as the leaves can sting. Cooking or drying removes the sting. Likes rich, composted soil in moist areas. Seed collected from wild Maine compost piles. Pkt=.2g, about 1,240 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

1146 Oregano We're still investigating the many strains of Oregano in search of the best variety. We hope to have it in 1995.

1153 Rosemary *Rosmarinus officinalis* A tender perennial growing to 3-4'. Cannot withstand temeratures below 17°, may be wintered over indoors. Dark grey-green needle-like leaves conserve water, can be grown on dry soil. Blossoms range from deep blue to pale pink or white. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds slow to germinate, start indoors. Pkt=.1g, about 85 seeds. 24,450 seeds/oz.

1155 Rue *Ruta graveolens* Also known as Herb-of-Grace. Perennial said to be an insect and deer repellant was once used against fleas in courts of justice. Very attractive blue-green foliage with delicate yellow flowers. Its leaves are aromatic and bitter. European painters used to consume a great deal of it because they believed it was good for their vision! Likes a sunny location with poor soil. Needs good drainage. 2'. Pkt=.5g, almost 300 seeds. 16,300 seeds per oz.

1159 Broadleaf Sage *Salvia officinalis* Hardy perennial to 3', with blue flowers. Used fresh or dried. Tasty in stuffing blends, with eggs, cheese, poultry, pork. Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age; plants should be replaced every 3 years. Likes sunny spot, well-drained soil. May be sown in early spring for a good fall crop. Pkt=1g, about 125 seeds. 3,450 seeds/oz.

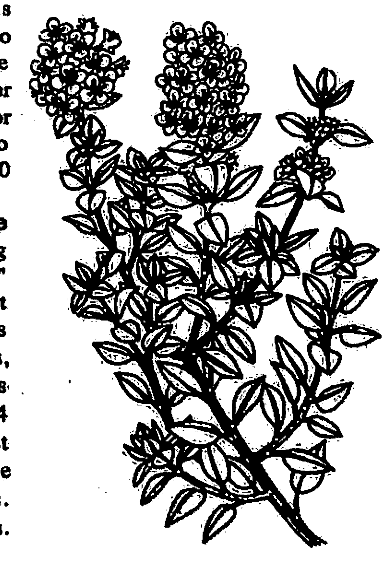
1162 Salad Burnet *Poterium sanguisorba* The leaves of this perennial lend a cucumber flavor to salads, vinegars and cold drinks. Plant starts growing early spring and keeps on till snowfall, reaching 1'. Sow spring or early autumn. Cut back flower and seed stalks to encourage leaf growth. Pkt=1g, about 175 seeds. 5,000 seeds/oz.

1165 Scullcap *Scuttelaria lateriflora* Native hardy spreading perennial prefers moist, rich soil. Herbalists claim it is an effective headache remedy and a great sedative for insomnia. It is one of the most important medicinal herbs in several traditions, being listed as a nervine, tonic, diuretic and antispasmodic. Enjoy it for its numerous small, blue flowers from July through October or put it in a pillow to induce restful sleep. Pkt=.1g.

1169 Red Shiso *Perilla frutescens* Annual also known as perilla. Leaves are used in Oriental cuisine in sushi, sweet and sour sauces, and stir-fry. Grows up to 4'. Its purplish-red cinnamon-scented leaves are extremely ornamental. Start indoors and transplant into warm soil. Absolutely intolerant of frost. Pkt=.5g, about 600 seeds. 33,900 seeds/oz.

1172 Summer Savory *Satureja hortensis* Annual grows to 1½' with narrow dark-green leaves and lavender flowers. Cut often during growing season, before blossoms appear. Sow in spring next to beans, their complement in the kitchen as well. Use with dry or green beans, rice & stuffings or in onion soup. Slow to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 1,800 seeds. 51,500 seeds/oz.

1175 German Thyme *Thymus vulgaris* Creeping low-matted perennial to 12" requiring good drainage & at least half day of sun. Brings depth of flavor to soups, gravies, casseroles. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds take 3-4 weeks to germinate; broadcast thickly. Said to calm the nerves, soothe headaches. Pkt=.2g, about 700 seeds. 98,200 seeds/oz.



1181 Watercress *Nasturtium officinale* Hardy perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors and transplanted to cold frame; keep watered. Seeds may also be direct sown in soggy bank of stream. Likes sunshine. Keep picked; it gets bitter if flowers are allowed to form. Use in salads and soups; rich in many vitamins & minerals. Pkt=.25g, about 1,375 seeds. 155,400 seeds/oz.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

Flowers are arranged here by common name. A chart of common uses of flowers is on page 35. An index of botanical names is on p. 40.

ALYSSUM *Lobularia maritima*

Free-flowering ground cover, blossoming from late spring till fall. Start seed in cool place 2 mos. before setting out. Needs light to germinate. Cool growing temperatures preserve color intensity. Easy to grow, likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pkt=.5g, about 1,600 seeds.90,000 seeds/oz. all types.

1202 Carpet of Snow Great-smelling dwarf white. 4".

1205 Pastel Carpet Pleasing pastel shades of violet, rose, pink and white. 2½".

1208 Elephant Head Amaranth *Amaranthus. gangeticus* This heirloom amaranth was the most unique plant in our garden this summer. The deep red, almost purple, bloom develops a 6-12" "trunk" at its top during the month of August. We had one head that was so big it drooped over and looked so much like an elephant that the kids gave it a name and would stop to pet it on the way to their sunflower forest. The plant grows to a height of 3-4' and the bloom is about 12-18" at the base. Seed passed through immigrants from Germany, saved by three generations of gardeners in Idaho, now comes East. Organically grown by Bill Getty. Pkt=.1g, about 150 seeds. 42,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1212 Rosea Angel's Breath *Gyposophila elegans* Pretty shell-pink single flowers blossoming all summer long on wispy stalks. Start in cool place indoors 2 mos. before setting outdoors or direct sow. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. 30". Good for cutflowers. Pkt=.5g, about 1,050 seeds. 59,000 seeds/oz.

CHINA ASTER *Callistephus chinensis*

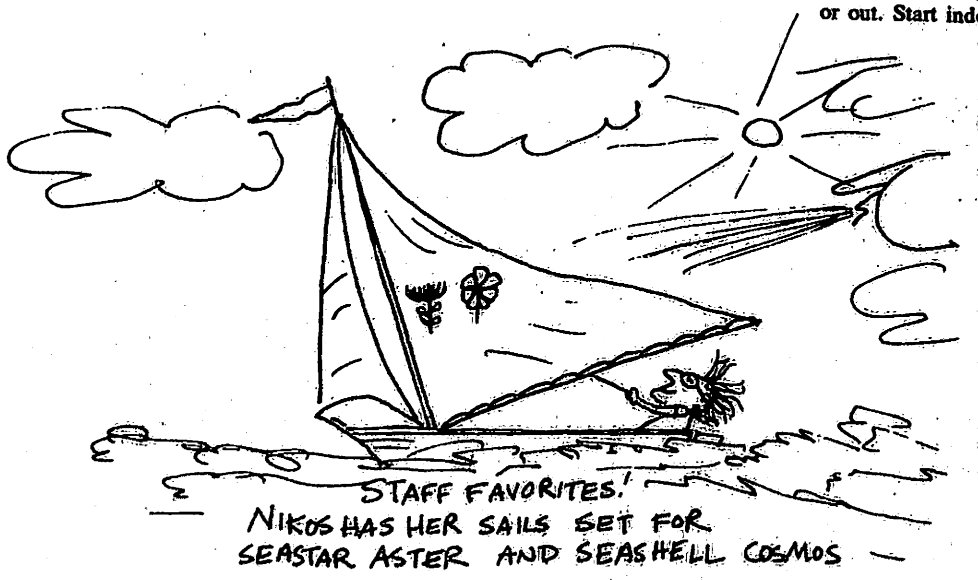
Good as bedding plants or cutflowers. Range of color includes blues, purples, pinks and white. Sow indoors in a warm spot in late winter, transplant after danger of frost. All types about 13,000 seeds/oz. See also 1510.

1216 Early Dawn Dawn is a couple of days later than Early Charm, with the same full range of colors. Nothing enriches bouquets like the first asters. 12-18". Pkt=.5g, about 210 seeds.

1219 Crego Mix Although a week later than Early Dawn, the ostrich feather blooms are richer and seem to hold better in wet and/or cold conditions. 2' plants with 4" diameter flowers. Pkt=.5g, about 250 seeds.

1222 Princess Mix 2-3" flowers on 2' wiry stems. The pompon blooms are richly colored with deeply crested centers. Elegant cutflowers. These tend to be late bloomers. Pkt=.25g, about 100 seeds.

1224 Sea Star Mix The most stunning aster Nikos has ever grown; she then spent years searching for the source of its seed, ending in Germany. 2' plant bears fancy "tiger paw" flowers 3½-4" across, with a curled whorl of needle-like petals in a choice mix of lavender, blue, pinks, violet and soft white. Very productive and uniform. Excellent in bouquets and striking in the garden. Pkt.=.2g, about 90 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz. NEW!



STAFF FAVORITES!
NIKOS HAS HER SAILS SET FOR
SEASTAR ASTER AND SEASHELL COSMOS

BACHELOR'S BUTTON *Centaurea cyanus*

Cornflower is great for cutflowers and beds. Tight unopened buds were used as button substitute. Start in warm place 2 months before setting out or direct seed in May in a sunny location. Make a succession planting in mid-late June if you desire late summer blooms. 3'. All types pkt=1g, about 210 seeds. About 6,000 seeds/oz.

1226 Blue Boy Showy blue.

1229 Red Boy Deep red.

1232 Mix Blend of blue, pink, red, white flowers with blue predominating. Very showy.

1236 Double Camellia Mix Balsam *Impatiens balsamina* Old-fashioned flower makes a full show of abundant pink, rose & white rosettes along the axils up its stems. Thin for a more spectacular display. Direct seed after danger of frost. Don't cover the seed. 2'. Pkt=1g, about 120 seeds. 3,300 seeds/oz.

CALENDULA *C. officinalis*

Old kitchen garden flower, 18-20" tall, also known as pot marigold. The beautiful orange and yellow double flowers, great for cutflower arrangements, are also edible. They thrive in cool weather, being one of the last flowers to succumb to fall frosts. Can be direct seeded in May or started indoors in cool place for early blooms. Deadhead to keep blooms coming. Don't like crowding, enjoy full sun.

1241 Kablouna Mix Distinct refined form with a neat crested center not showing the eye. Pkt=1g, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1246 Pacific Beauty Mix The classic and lovely yellow and orange mix. Pkt=2g, about 300 seeds. 4,500 seeds/oz.

1249 Touch of Red Mix Deep mahogany red in centers, on petal backs creates pleasing contrast. Excellent for cut flowers. Tends to fade quickly after heavy rains. Pkt=1 g, about 200 seeds. 5,670 seeds/oz.

1253 Canary Creeper *Tropaeolum peregrinum* A climbing relative of the nasturtium. With a little coaxing, profuse vines can climb 8', providing golden-yellow flowers late in the season. Grows in shade but prefers full sun. Pkt=1g, about 15 seeds. 420 seeds/oz.

1257 White Pinnacle Candytuft *Iberis odorata* Makes a lovely border plant with its show of fragrant white blossoms with small green buttons in the center. Also excellent for cutflowers. *Candia*, an old name for Crete, and *Iberis* show its Mediterranean origins. Direct seed in late spring. 20". Pkt=.5g, about 190 seeds. 10,880 seeds/oz.

1261 Dwarf Fragrance Mix Carnation *Dianthus caryophyllus* Notable for their outstanding fragrance, they come in a wide range of colors including crimson, rose, pink and white. Their stiff stems help make them a good cutflower. Remove lateral buds to produce larger flower on top. Start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost is past. 12-14". Pkt=.3g, about 150 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz.

1265 Double Mix China Pink *Dianthus chinensis* Crop failure. *No seed available.*

1268 Merry Mix Chrysanthemum *C. carinatum* Also known as Love Daisy. Bright, cheery tricolor blooms of red, cream and yellow. Deeply cut fleshy foliage on 2' plant. Good in border or in pot, indoors or out. Start indoors 8-10 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Pkt=.5g, about 260 seeds. 15,000 seeds/oz.

1271 Clarkia Mix *C. unguiculata* Standout in our 1991 flower beds, was one of the first to bloom, and lasted a long time. Bears double flowers of pink, red and white along 2' erect stems. Closely related to Godetia, but much less likely to lodge, and blooms much longer. Can be direct seeded, but for earlier blooms start indoors and transplant after danger of frost is past. Pkt=1g, about 3,500 seeds. 98,000 seeds/oz.

1274 Rose Queen Cleome *C. hasslerana* The old-fashioned spider flower has made a comeback. Cleome sets large open flower clusters with very long stamens atop 4' stalks. For better germination prechill seeds in refrigerator. Do not cover seed. Likes the hot and dry conditions of midsummer and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt= .5g, about 400 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

COSMOS *spp.*

Sun-loving, free-flowering all summer, can serve as an accent, screen or cutflowers. Thin for best results, fast-growing large plant. Germinates in 1 week at 75°. 3,900 seeds/oz. See also 1521-22.

1278 Bright Lights Mix *C. sulphureus* A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades reaching 3'. Not frost hardy. Pkt= 1g, about 140 seeds.

1281 Sensation Mix *C. bipinnatus* Largest flowered cosmos variety needs little tending. One of last to give in to frost, will flower 10 weeks after direct seeding. A mixture of pinks, reds, purples and a few whites. 4-5'. Pkt=1.4g, about 195 seeds.

1285 Silver Dust Dusty Miller *Sinecio cineraria* Grown for its silvery white foliage and as a popular bedding plant for borders and accent. Large, lacinated leaves. Dwarf strain, 6-8". Start indoors in a warm spot 10-12 weeks before setting out, maintain dry conditions. Needs light to germinate, can take 3 weeks. Pkt=.2g, about 640 seeds. 90,000 seeds/oz.

1289 Scarlet Flax *Linum grandiflorum rubrum* Five-petalled blooms up to 1½" across on bushy 1' plants. Bright red flowers with a silky sheen. For best effect grow a generous mass of them. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked. Do not transplant. Pkt=1g, about 300 seeds. 8,400 seeds/oz.

1292 Flowering Cabbage Mix *Brassica oleracea* Good ornamental for our climate because the colors deepen at the onset of cold weather. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to speed coloring. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity. 10". Pkt=.25g, about 80 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1295 Flowering Kale Mix *B. oleracea* Color contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Used as edible garnish and in salads; also called salad savoy. Prefers cool weather. Culture same as for flowering cabbage. 8". Pkt=.5g, about 250 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz. See also 1531.

1298 Tall Mix Four O'Clock *Mirabilis jalapa* Also known as Marvel of Peru. The fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers open in late afternoon, being best appreciated at dusk when they appear to glow. The 2-3' plants make good background or annual hedge. Start indoors, transplant out when warm weather's settled in. Likes full sun. Pkt=3g, about 50 seeds. 520 seeds/oz.

1302 Dwarf Double Azalea Mix Godetia *Clarkia amoena* Also known as Farewell to Spring. 16". So lovely, deserves to be better known. Its frilly, delicate blooms in pastel shades stand out in bouquets. Double and semi-double blooms in pink, red, rose and lilac. Direct seed in early May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support. Pkt=.7g, about 2,200 seeds. 89,500 seeds/oz.

LARKSPUR *Consolida orientalis*

Giant Imperial, 3'. Long flower spikes are used as cutflowers or in dried arrangements. Delphinium-like flowers on upright long-stemmed plants. Very slow to give in to fall frosts. May be direct seeded in early spring or started indoors and set out in 8 weeks. Germinates in 21 days. Pkt=1g, about 330 seeds. All types about 9,400 seeds/oz.

1307 Blue Spire Dark-blue.

1313 Lilac

1316 Pink Perfection

1319 White King

1322 Mixed Densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white florets, make a beautiful background, good for cutting. Pkt=1g, about 280 seeds.

1325 Blue Cloud *C. regalis* Blue Cloud doesn't shoot up a single spike like most larkspurs. Instead it sends flocks of bushy 5-petaled rich blue ½" florets on wispy foliage which, en masse, give the effect of clouds. Later its tiny seed pods are equally decorative. Pkt=.1g, about 80 seeds. 22,800 seeds/oz. NEW!

1326 Pink Lavatera *L. trimestris* People who are seeing my garden for the first time always ask for the identity of this flower so they can have it in their own plots the following year. An explosion of exotic pink blooms on 2' tall bushy plants great for borders. Lasts in bouquets after most others have shrivelled. Start indoors 8 wks before setting out, or direct seed in sunny spot. Will survive light fall frosts. Pkt=1g, about 150 seeds. 4,200 seeds/oz. both kinds.

1329 Mont Blanc Lavatera *L. t.* Slightly dwarf (20") hybrid with white blossoms. Fleuroselect medal winner. Too short for commercial cutting, but nice in borders. Looks great planted alongside Pink Lavatera. Pkt=.5g, about 75 seeds.

1332 Crystal Palace Blue Lobelia *L. erinus* With deep blue flowers on bronze-green foliage, this is perfect window box plant. 4" tall, great for edgings, walks & borders. Sow indoors in a cool place before setting out, or in planters. Needs light to germinate. Tolerates some shade. Pkt=.2g, about 5,000 seeds. 750,000 seeds/oz.

1335 Loves-Lies-Bleeding *Amaranthus caudatus* Also known as Tassel Flower. This robust, 2-4' branching annual sports long drooping red tassels which hold until frost. Makes a good border; stake and tie for neater appearance. Sow indoors 5-6 wks before last frost. Needs light to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 1,500 seeds. 43,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

MARIGOLD *Tagetes* spp.

Good as beddings, in planters, or low borders. Grown in Brazil 400 years ago, said to have been sacred to the Aztecs. Sow after soil has warmed, or inside in a warm spot, 3 weeks before setting out. Likes full sun. About 9,000 seeds/oz. See also 1542-1551.

1339 Brocade Mix French Dwarf Double *T. patula* Abundant color on neat, compact 10" plants. Ruffled flowers in rust, yellow, orange, red & bicolors. Pkt=.5g, about 165 seeds.

1342 Sparky Mix French Dwarf Double *T. p.* Combines yellow, gold, orange and red blooms on free flowering compact 10-12" plants. Flowers are 2-2½" wide. Pkt=1g, about 300 seeds.

1344 Lemondrop French Dwarf Double Marigold *T. p.* An old favorite returns to our list. A beautiful true yellow extra dwarf crested variety. Blooms early, through summer into fall. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Pkt=1g, about 320 seeds. BACK!

1345 Lemon Gem *T. tenuifolia pumila* Compact 10-12" plant bears tiny bright lemon-yellow flowers early, through summer, into fall. Blooms are edible with lemony scent. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Pkt=.6g, about 720 seeds. 35,000 seeds/oz.

1348 Tangerine Gem *T. t. p.* As above, except the tiny fragrant flowers are deep orange. They make colorful tasty additions to salads. If you cut them, they'll keep coming. Pkt=.6g, about 720 seeds.

1352 Tall African Crackerjack Mix *T. erecta* A tall (30") carnation-flowered type. Early mix of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully doubled flowers rarely need staking. Pkt=1g, about 320 seeds.

1354 Torch Mexican Sunflower *Tithonia rotundifolia* Finally we've found a reliable seed source for one of my favorite flowers. These 4' plants bear reddish-orange 4-5" blooms which hummingbirds find extremely attractive. Pkt=.2g, about 20 seeds. 2,800 seeds/oz. BACK!

MORNING GLORY *Ipomoea* spp.

Easily grown climber with trumpet-shaped flowers provides color & shade. Decorate fence or post. Plant with NE to SE exposure for best results. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting. Pkt=3.5g, about 80 seeds. 675 seeds/oz.

1356 Clarke's Heavenly Blue *I. tricolor* Old favorite. Intense blue lightens toward center; a sun-loving vine. 12'.

1358 Scarlett O'Hara *I. nil* Very large wine-red flowers on 10' vines.

NASTURTIUM *Tropaeolum majus*

Edible flowers lend a peppery taste to salads, with each color adding contrast and subtle variations in flavor. Blooms keep coming if cut. Round leaves also edible. Avoid excess nitrogen, but don't believe the myth that nasties thrive in poor soil. Like full sun. About 200 seeds/oz. all types.

1364 Alaska This eye-catcher has variegated green and white foliage. If you feed it heavily it will make a formidable bush, but if you want to eat its tangy yellow blossoms you will have to go easy on the nitrogen. A great plant for hanging baskets. 16". Pkt=2g, about 16 seeds.

1367 Empress of India Its stems and leaves have a red toning that gives the plant a lovely olive color. Its attractive scarlet flowers are spicy hot. Darker coloring makes a delightful contrast in your nasturtium patch. Do not feed heavily. 16" plants. Pkt=4g, about 30 seeds.

1370 Jewel Mix Bushy variety holds bloom above foliage. Early free-flowering blend of colors. Blooms 6 weeks after sowing & continues until frost. 16". Pkt=4g, about 24 seeds.

1373 Whirlybird 7-Color Blend Has large spurless upward-facing flowers borne above the foliage. Compact non-trailing plant habit. Recommended for commercial growers. 12" plants. Pkt=2g, about 15 seeds.

1376 Tall Climbing Mix Tall trailing mix to 2' in red, orange, gold and exquisite bicolor shades. Each different colored blossom has its own distinctive taste. Plants will spread but having no tendrils cannot, strictly speaking, climb. *The most prolific blossom set of any of the nasturtiums we have tried.* Pkt=4g, about 20 seeds.

1380 Dwarf Friendship Mix Painted Tongue *Salpiglossis sinuata* Fleuroselect novelty. This old-fashioned 15" cutflower in a mix of bright colors has delicate trumpet-shaped blooms with exquisite veins and markings. May be the most underappreciated flower in our entire offering. Not much foliage, so flowers really stand out, in purple, raspberry, yellow and reds. Deadhead to keep production up. For earlier blooms start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. Thrives in cool summers with full sun. Pkt=.2g, about 860 seeds. 125,000 seeds per oz.

1384 Swiss Giant Regular Mix Pansy *Viola x wittrockiana* Blotched flowers in a wide range of colors. Best color in cool of spring, good for bedding or borders. Not recommended for commercial growers. Start 2 months prior to planting in a cool place. Likes partial sun. 6". Pkt=.1g, about 70 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

1388 Drummondii Mix Phlox *P. drummondii* Among the most colorful annuals for summer & fall beds, borders or window boxes. A large flowered mix of crimson, scarlet, pink, white and salmon with white eyes. Start early indoors or direct sow in spring. Likes moist, well-drained soil in full sun. One of the longest lasting in the vase. About the last to succumb to frost. 6-8". Pkt=.4g, about 200 seeds. 14,000 seeds/oz.

1392 Imperial Mix Pincushion Flower *Scabiosa atropurpurea* Excellent old-fashioned cutflower that deserves to experience a revival. Flowers are perfect 1" mounds of tiny blossoms with a sweet smell. Blend of crimson, rose, lavender and white, on long stems. Among my favorites. Grows to 3', or pinch to induce bushiness. Start indoors 4 to 5 weeks before last frost. Pkt=.5g, about 40 seeds. 2,400 seeds/oz.

POPPY *Papaver* spp.

Sensuous luxurious flowers, about 2½-3' tall. Start indoors in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting out, or sow outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow. *Somniferum* seeds also useful in the kitchen. All types 200,000 seeds/oz.

1396 Carnation *P. somniferum* Ruffled, heavily doubled deep pink blossoms make this one a real show-stopper. 4-5" flowers create splashes of color that can be seen from a distance. With each plant putting out a succession of blossoms, its breathtaking beauty extends over a long season. Broadcast seed in spring. Thin for robust plants. Seed organically grown in Maine. Pkt=.2g, about 1,400 seeds.

1399 Large Lavender *P. s.* Passed along to Jeanne Griffin by a German friend, these tall poppies bloom in July with 2½-3" flowers that have exquisitely shaded and fringed petals. A real eye-catcher with a long blooming period. Large 1" seed pods can be used in dried arrangements. Seed organically raised in Maine by Griffin. Pkt=.2g, about 1,400 seeds.

1402 Splendid Pastel Mix *P. s.* Big single pastel poppies in a range of red, violet, and pink petals surrounding a dark center. Larger and less elegant than Shirley poppies, but more colorful and sensual. Pkt=.2g, about 1,400 seeds.

1405 Shirley Double Choice Mix *P. rhoeas* Also known as Corn Poppy. Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. The name Shirley refers to the town in Surry, England, where the Rev. H. Wilks originally raised the variety. Pkt=.7g, about 4,900 seeds.

1408 Mission Bells California Poppy *Eschscholzia californica* Colorful, semi-double 2-3" orange flowers, occasionally yellow or pink. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. Likes full sun. Do not transplant. Direct seed in May after soil has begun warming. Make succession plantings for blooms all summer. 2'. Pkt=.7g, about 450 seeds. 18,300 seeds/oz.

1411 Extra Double Mix Portulaca *P. grandiflora* The familiar moss rose blooms in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading 6" plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. Easy to grow. Can stand heat. Start in warm spot, bloom 8 weeks from sowing. Needs light to germinate. Thrives in sandy soil, likes full sun, blossoms close in cloudy weather. Pkt=.2g, about 1,840 seeds. 265,000 seeds/oz.

1416 Blue Bedder Salvia *S. farinacea* True blue flower spikes are abundant for weeks on bushy 3' plants. Grey-green foliage. Light aids germination. Start indoors in warm location (do not cover seed) 4-6 weeks before last frost, keep fairly dry for best foliage color, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Pkt=.5g, about 500 seeds. 28,800 seeds/oz. Red Salvia is #1580.

1420 Panorama F2 Snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus* Non-hybrid produced from hybrid parents. High-quality blended mix shows golden yellow, rose, orchid, bronze, red and white flowers with soft fragrance. 20" plants blooms a long time. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate. Sow indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out. Pkt=.2g, about 1,460 seeds. 211,700 seeds/oz.

1424 Red Lilac Evening Stock *Matthiola longipetala bicornis* During the day its grey-green leaves look wilted and spent, but at dusk they snap to attention and its small pale violet starshaped flowers open, glow, and release a pleasant fragrance. Start early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Likes some shade in the afternoon. 18". Pkt=1g, about 1,300 seeds. 37,000 seeds/oz.

1427 Dwarf Ten Weeks Mix Stock *M. incana* Formula blended. Dwarf plant reaches 12-14" Each plant produces abundant flowers which really come into their own in the cool of September. Predominantly light and dark blue, white, pink and red blossoms for bedding & cutflowers. For earlier blooms sow indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. Don't cover the seed. Pkt=.4g, about 250 seeds. 18,000 seeds/oz.

SUNFLOWER *Helianthus annuus*

Direct sow after last frost, 3 to a pocket. Thin to best plant, 1' or more apart. Rich soil yields tallest plants, drought stunts growth.

1430 Gloriosa This decorative polyheaded sunflower will make a dazzling display in your garden or on your table. Colors range from dusty pink to lemon yellow to golden yellow. The ones that really caught our attention had dark maroon center rings which contrasted with the lighter colors. Ideal for cutting because each plant has 7-8 stalks with 5-7 blossoms per stalk. The 3-4" blossoms hold 4-5 days in bouquets. 6-8'. Seed organically grown by Bill Getty. Pkt=1g, about 55 seeds. 1,540 seeds/oz. New!

1432 Mammoth Grey Stripe A traditional variety of giant (6-12') single stem sunflower with large seed heads. Pkt=28g, about 180 seeds.

1434 Primrose This polyheaded wind-resistant sunflower is perfect for cutflowers. It bears 4-5" lemon-yellow petals with attractive brown centers which hold their blooms for a long time. About 5-7'. Pkt=1g, about 20 seeds. 560 seeds/oz. NEW!

SWEET PEA *Lathyrus odoratus*

Soak seeds for 12-24 hours prior to sowing. For earliest blooms, sow indoors 2 mos. before setting out, or sow direct in spring. Likes full sun. About 350 seeds/oz.

1436 Little Sweetheart Mix *Crop failure, no seed available.*

1439 Knee High Mix Semi-dwarf 20" bush-type plants need no support, produce full-length stems. Pkt= 7gs, about 85 seeds.

1443 Mammoth Mix 4-6' staking variety. The best tall sweet pea in our gorgeous 1988 trial. Never stopped blooming from July to September. Long stems make for ideal cut flowers. Mixture of crimson, scarlet, white, lavender, deep rose, mid blue and pink. Pkt=7gs, about 85 seeds.

ZINNIA *Z. elegans*

Gaudy and goofy. One of the easiest annuals to grow from seed, and a favorite for bright color in Maine summers. Deadhead to continue production. Sow in a sunny spot after last frost, or start indoors for earlier blooms. See also 1597.

1456 Cactus Mix Large ruffled blossoms resemble chrysanthemums. Profuse immense blooms in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow. Full sun. 3'. Pkt=1g, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1459 Dahlia Flowered Gold Medal Mix A formula blend of cherry, orange, pink, purple, scarlet, white and yellow flowers 4-5" in diameter excellent for cutting. Flowers are flat-petaled, semi-double on 3½' stems. Bred by Bodger. Pkt=1g, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1462 Persian Carpet *Z. haageana* These eye-catching variegated fully double and semi-double 2" flowers borne on 1' stalks held a long time. They have maroon centers, with white, yellow or gold on the outside. The Mexican Zinnia is smaller and less gaudy than our other zinnias and very pleasing in bouquets. Pkt=.5g, about 400 seeds. 22,000 seeds/oz.

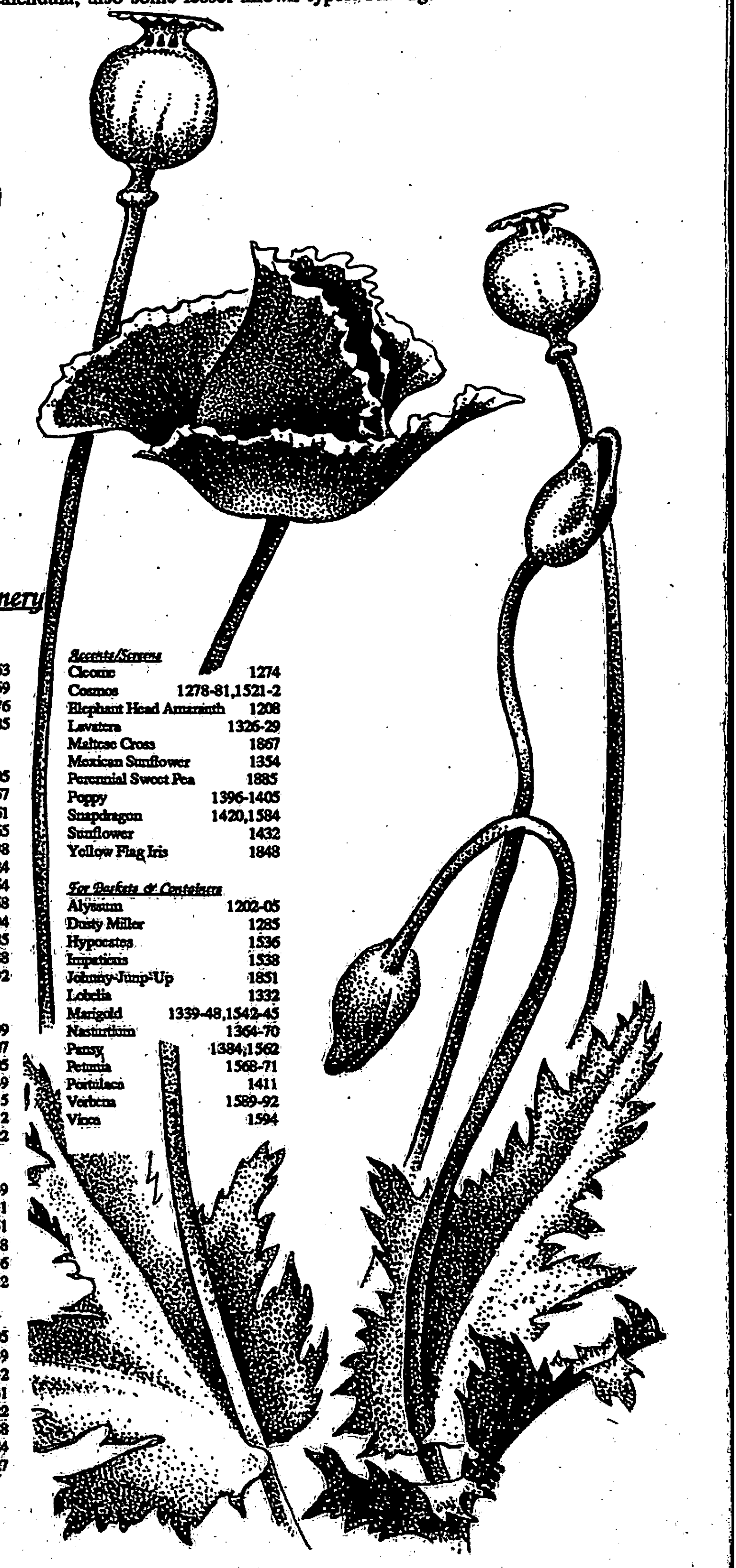
1465 Pumila Mix (Cut & Come Again) Small plants (2') with flowers 2½-3" across. Wide range of colors includes orange, yellow, white, pink, lavender & scarlet. Pkt=1g, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1469 Scarlet Flame Gene, who doesn't like gaudy zinnias, was attracted to Scarlet Flame's elegant bright scarlet blooms. 3' stems. Pkt=1g, about 110 seeds. 3,100 seeds/oz.

1472 State Fair Mix We've developed a liking for this old-fashioned variety with its rich array of huge single and double blooms borne on 30" plants. The blooms are much showier than those in the Gold Medal Mix. Staffer Susan Shipman's favorite flower variety. Pkt=.5g, about 50 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1475 Swirls *Regret crop failure, no seed available.*

1480 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting. Includes popular types such as aster, bachelor's button, calendula; also some lesser-known types. Pkt=1g.



Flowers for Fragrance, Food, Frivolity & Finery

For Cutting	
Achillea	1501,1700
Acroclinium	1701
Ageratum	1507
Angel's Breath	1212
China Aster	1216-24,1510
Bachelor's Button	1226-32
Blazing Star	1704
Calendula	1241-49
Candytuft	1257
Cleome	1274
Coneflower	1812-14
Coreopsis	1519
Dahlia	1525
Shasta Daisy	1882
Delphinium	1819-22
Gazania	1534
Globe Flower	1839
Godetia	1302
Immortelle	1740
Larkspur	1307-22
Maltese Cross	1867
Painted Tongue	1380
Phlox	1388,1575
Pincushion Flower	1392
Snapdragon	1420,1584
Sneezeweed	1884
Statice	1759-75
Sunflower	1430,34
Veronica	1593
Zinnia	1456-75
Cutflower Mix	1480

Backgrounds	
Delphinium	1819-22
Digitalis	1829
Hollyhock	1841-45

Ground Covers	
Alyssum	1202-05
Coral Bells	1517
Impatiens	1538
Johnny Jump Up	1851
Maiden Pink	1865
Creeping Thyme	1892
Vinca	1594

For Beds & Borders	
Achillea	1501
Ageratum	1505
China Aster	1216-24,1510-
Alyssum	1202-05
Baby's Breath	1805
Bellflower	1512
Candytuft	1257
Cockscomb	1514-15,1711
Clarkia	1271
Cleome	1274
Columbine	1809
Coneflower	1812-14
Coreopsis	1519
Dahlia	1525
Digitalis	1829
Dusty Miller	1285
English Daisy	1833
Blue Flax	1837
Four O'Clock	1298
Gazania	1534
Globe Flower	1839
Godetia	1302
Hypoestes	1536
Impatiens	1538
Larkspur	1307-25
Lavatera	1326-29
Lobelia	1332
Love-Lies-Bleeding	1335
Mountain Bluet	1869
Nasturtium	1364-76
Pansy	1384,1562
Petunia	1568-71
Phlox	1575
California Poppy	1408
Portulaca	1411
Salvia	1416
Shasta Daisy	1882
Stock	1424-27
Strawflower	1781-88
Verbena	1589-92
Veronica	1593
Vinca	1594

Climbers	
Canary Creeper	1253
Morning Glory	1356-59
Nasturtium	1376
Sweet Peas	1439-43,1885

For Fragrance	
Alyssum	1202-05
Candytuft	1257
Carnation	1261
Dianthus	1265
Four O'Clock	1298
Evening Stock	1424
Moon Lily	1554
Nicotiana	1558
Sweet Annie	1794
Sweet Pea	1436-43,1885
Sweet William	1888
Creeping Thyme	1892

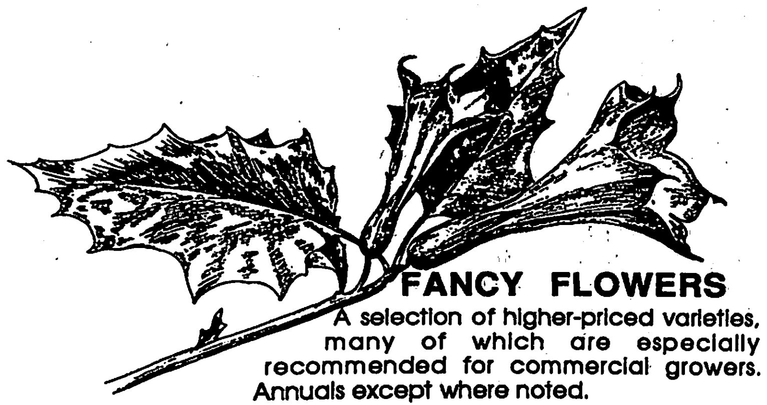
Good for drying	
All items	1700-99
Ageratum	1507
Baby's Breath	1805
Calendula	1241-49
Cockscomb	1514-15
Coneflower (cones)	1812
Larkspur	1307-22

Edible	
Calendula	1241-49
Flowering Kale	1295,1531
Johnny Jump Up	1851
Marigold	1345-48
Nasturtium	1364-76
Sunflower	1432

Good in Fall	
Alyssum	1202-05
Calendula	1241-49
Cosmos	1281, 1521-2
Fl. cabbage,kale	1292-95, 1531
Larkspur	1307-22
Phlox	1388
Sneezeweed	1884
Stock	1424-27

Accents/Screens	
Cleome	1274
Cosmos	1278-81,1521-2
Elephant Head Amaranth	1208
Lavatera	1326-29
Maltese Cross	1867
Mexican Sunflower	1354
Perennial Sweet Pea	1885
Poppy	1396-1405
Snapdragon	1420,1584
Sunflower	1432
Yellow Flag Iris	1848

For Baskets & Containers	
Alyssum	1202-05
Dusty Miller	1285
Hypoestes	1536
Impatiens	1538
Johnny-Jump-Up	1851
Lobelia	1332
Marigold	1339-48,1542-45
Nasturtium	1364-70
Pansy	1384,1562
Petunia	1568-71
Portulaca	1411
Verbena	1589-92
Vinca	1594



FANCY FLOWERS

A selection of higher-priced varieties, many of which are especially recommended for commercial growers. Annuals except where noted.

1501 Cerise Queen Achillea *A. millefolium* Perennial also known as Yarrow. Easy to grow and tolerant of drought, heat and poor soil. Beautiful cherry-red flower heads 2-4" across on 18" stems with lacy foliage. A good border plant. Pkt=.2g, about 1,400 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

AGERATUM *A. houstonianum*

Showy annual also known as Flossflower. Great for summer borders. Water in hot weather. Will not tolerate frost. Start indoors 6-8 weeks before last frost.

1505 Blue Blazer F-1 hybrid. Puffy deep blue flowers on 8" plant. Very popular for borders & bedding. Starts blooming early, can withstand heat and continue into fall. Pkt=.1g, about 700 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

1507 Blue Horizon F-1 hybrid. For everyone who loves ageratum and wants to bring them inside, this is a long-stemmed cutting variety. Growing 30" with blue flowers, this variety works well as an everlasting when dried. Pkt=.04g, about 150 seeds. 170,000 seeds/oz.

1510 Matsumoto Aster *C. chinensis* A very classy cutflower which may be harvested by the individual stem or in its entirety. Flowers sport distinct yellow centers amidst a variety of shades (apricot, blue, pink, red, rose, salmon and white) about 100 days after sowing. 2" semi-double blooms are concentrated at the top of strong 2½' stems. Pkt=.2g, about 90 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz.

1512 Blue Clips Bellflower *Campanula carpatica* Masses of light cobalt blue bellflowers cover plants that are only 8" high. A very hardy perennial (to zone 3) that is easy to grow, Blue Clips will bloom in sun or partial shade from June to October. Pkt=.05g, about 600 seeds. About 340,000 seeds/oz. BACK!

COCKSCOMB *Celosia cristata*

Sow indoors 4 weeks before last frost in peat pots. Too-early seeding and cold temperatures can cause premature flowering. Seedlings sensitive to both drying out and damping off; apply even moisture. Pinch early heads to induce branching.

1514 Apricot Brandy *C. c. plumosa* All-America selection. Compact 12" plants ablaze with very uniform apricot-orange plumes. Needs light to germinate. Pkt=.1g, about 115 seeds. 32,000 seeds/oz.

1515 Coral Gardens This is an extra-dwarf brain type growing fairly large flowers on compact 10" plants. Blooms display a rich mix of red, crimson, rose, orange and golden with an almost neon glow. Pkt=.1g, about 120 seeds. 34,000 seeds/oz.

1517 Purple Palace Coral Bells *Huechera sanguinea* This striking perennial border plant stood out in our tour of Zone 4 Perennials' gardens in Sidney. Its showy 12" ivy-shaped mahogany-red leaves (discard the few plants that make green foliage) make it an attractive ground cover. Its small white bell-shaped flowers are insignificant. Plant spring or Sept in good soil, sun or semi-shade. Divide and sidedress every three years. Pkt=.02g, about 400 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz.

1519 Early Sunrise Coreopsis *C. grandiflora* Perennial. 1989 All-America selection was based on its ability to bloom weeks earlier than other Coreopsis varieties. Dense well-branched 18" plants are loaded with 2" semi-double vivid yellow blooms. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot. Do not cover seed. Leave dead foliage on plant until spring. Pkt=.1g, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

1521 Sea Shells Cosmos *C. bipinnatus* If each petal on a Sensation Cosmos were to curl into a tube, they'd have the striking delicate look of a Sea Shells. 3' plants come in the usual mix of red, pink and white shades, each with a yellow button eye. A lovely cosmos. Pkt=.5g, about 85 seeds. About 5,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1522 Versailles Pink Eye Cosmos *C. b.* Caught our attention because it was a foot shorter and a week earlier to bloom than Early Sensation. Petals light pink at the tips darkening as they approach the yellow centers. Prolific blooms good for cutting. Pkt=1g, about 135 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

1525 Figaro Dahlia *D. x hybrida* Nikos has been growing this one for years in preference to Rigoletto because it is earlier and more compact, with a wider range of flower forms, including single, semi-double and double blooms. Colors include red, rose, mauve, violet, orange, salmon, yellow and white. Dahlia is sensitive to day length. If sown in Mar. or Apr. needs to be shaded for 10 hours/day during the first four weeks after emergence. Transplant after frost. 10". Pkt=.4g, about 40 seeds. 2,800 seeds/oz.

1531 Red Peacock Flowering Kale *B. oleracea* F-1 hybrid. An unusual flowering kale with an open plant habit and large lacinated leaves. Can grow enormous (1½' high and 2' wide), looking a little like a brightened version of Red Russian Kale on steroids! Very stately in the late summer or fall garden. Pkt=.2g, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

1534 Galaxy Mix Gazania *G. rigens* More folks should become acquainted with these 10" stunners! Large-flowered mixture of exotic blooms of white, light pink, orange, yellow and apricot shades. Clean seed. Sow indoors in warm place 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Do not overwater; sensitive to crown rot. Pkt=.1g, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

1536 Pink Splash Hypoestes *H. phyllostachya* Also known as Polka Dot Plant, Baby's Tears, Freckleface or Measles Plant. Best described as "cunnin," this 6-8" pink-and-green foliage plant functions much like a coleus with the same growing habit and predilection for filtered light. Shade increases its color intensity. Brightens up a drab winter as an indoor pot plant, and fills a unique niche in summer borders. Packet=.05g, about 35 seeds. About 21,500 seeds/oz. NEW!

1538 Super Elfin Pastel Mix Impatiens *I. wallerana* 8-10" freely branching plants that are covered with masses of pastel colors: blue pearl, pink with a rose eye, salmon with a coral eye, white, coral, pink and salmon. Impatiens are the #1 bedding plant in this country because they do so well in shade and require so little care. Start indoors. Provide even moisture; do not overfeed. Need light to germinate. Pkt=.03g, about 55 seeds. 50,000 seeds/oz.

MARIGOLD *Tagetes* spp.

1542 Bonanza Deep Orange French Dwarf Double *T. patula* With the most intense orange of any marigold, this dwarf French has blooms that are 2" across on plants that grow about 1' tall. Easy to grow, early to bloom and very uniform in habit, Bonanza was an excellent performer in the 1991 trials. Pkt=.2g, about 65 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1545 Queen Sophia French Dwarf Double *T. p.* Award-winning anemone-flowered dwarf, each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for Queen Sophia of Spain. 10-12". Pkt=.7g, about 230 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1548 First Lady African Semi-Dwarf Double *T. erecta* Voted the favorite of all the All-America flower winners. A lovely 20" border or hedge plant, covered with sunny yellow double carnation-like flowers 3½" across which keep coming till frost. Pkt=.1g, about 35 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1551 Inca Orange African Semi-Dwarf Double *T. e.* A wonderful home garden marigold completely blanketed with big 4-5" flowers on full 14" plants. The blooms are fully double, start early, and keep going all summer unless they get waterlogged in a storm and break off. Pkt=.1g, about 32 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1554 Moon Lily *Datura inoxia* Also known as Angel's Trumpet or Tolguacha. *This plant is poisonous and no part of it should ever be ingested.* Its effects are described by Carlos Castenada in The Teachings of Don Juan. It is also of spectacular beauty, growing 3' tall and spreading with huge 6" white trumpets of indescribable ambrosial fragrance which open at night. This close relative of Jimson Weed will be a real conversation piece in your garden. Poor germinator. Pkt=.25g, about 20 seeds. 2,300 seeds/oz.

1558 Nicotiana *N. sylvestris* For years we looked for a nicotiana whose fragrance was deep enough to allow us to overlook the gangliness of the plant. The dwarf varieties always let us down. But this 5' variety is stately enough to look almost handsome, and its powerful fragrance perfumes the garden both day and night. You might want to plant it near a door or under your bedroom window where you can enjoy the smell during the night. Clusters of small drooping tubular white blossoms. Pkt=.02g, about 640 seeds. 911,104 seeds/oz.

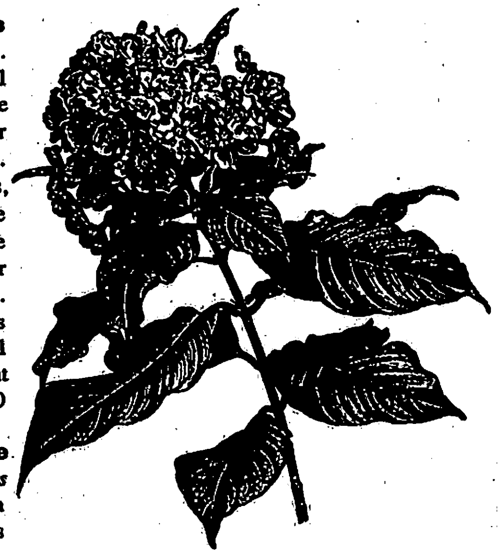
1562 Jolly Joker Pansy *Viola x wittrockiana* All-America winner. Although it lacks the usual "face," its vibrant color combination of orange and purple make Joker an eye-catching addition to your garden. It is one of the hardiest pansies, as well as one of the slowest to "stretch." 8". Pkt=.1g, about 70 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

PETUNIA *P. x hybrida* Hort.

Start indoors in warm place 8 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Do not cover seeds; light aids germination. Use loose media and avoid overwatering. Pkt=.03g, about 300 seeds. About 280,000 seeds/oz.

1568 Daddy Mix This very showy hybrid grandiflora has big 4" ruffled blooms in shades of light blue, orchid, peppermint, pink, plum and strawberry with darker veins. Visually stunning in baskets, these uniform plants also exhibit good weather tolerance when planted in the sunny section of your garden. 12-15".

1571 Multiflora Resisto Mix These compact 12" annuals show breathtaking flower production over a long season and are particularly resistant to bad weather.



1575 New Hybrids Mix Phlox *P. paniculata* Perennial phlox blooms from June till frost. Excellent for borders and cutflowers. Mix of whites, pinks, reds and lilacs. Freeze seeds 10 days before sowing indoors, or direct seed in cold soil. Slow germinator, takes 3-4 weeks. Likes full sun. 3'. Pkt=.25g, about 20 seeds. 2,500 seeds/oz.

1580 Carabiniere Salvia *S. splendens* 12-14" plants with bright red sturdy spikes held above the foliage. Salvia makes a brilliant colorful display in your garden. Carabiniere is a very uniform variety that blooms well in light shade. Cut the initial flower spike after the bloom fades to induce further development. Pkt=.2g, about 55 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz.

1584 Sonnet Mix Snapdragon *A. majus* F-1 hybrid semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. Annual grows 20". See #1420 for culture. Pkt=.025g, about 50 seeds. 180,000 seeds/oz.

VERBENA *V. x hybrida*

Clusters of starry blooms cover this 6-10" annual bedding plant.. Free-flowering, long-lasting blooms make a stunning vibrant border. Prechill seeds 5-7 days in refrigerator before sowing. Pkt=.2g, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

1589 Novalis Deep Blue Striking purple blooms with white starlike centers. 1989 All-America winner.

1592 Novalis Scarlet We liked the blue version so much that we decided to trial the mix in 1990. The blue and scarlet work so well together in the mix that we decided to carry both. Interplanting the two will give you a striking border.

1593 Sightseeing Mix Veronica *V. spicata* What a glorious sight when they're all blooming together! A wonderful mix of pink, white and blue-violet flowers. Also known as speedwell, makes a good border. Growing uniformly to 2-2½' with erect, pointed spikes, makes a great cutflower. Hardy to Zone 4, and will bloom the first year if started early indoors. Pkt=.05g, about 400 seeds. 225,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1594 Peppermint Cooler Vinca *Catharanthus rosea* Increasingly popular as an impatiens look-alike that does well in the sun. 2¼" white blooms with a red "eye" and overlapping petals with a rounded formal appearance. Remains neat and covered with blooms until frost and can even be used as an everblooming houseplant. Don't overwater the seedlings. 15" plant also called Madagascar Periwinkle is related to the common vinca or creeping myrtle. Pkt.=.2g, about 150 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1597 Ruffles Mix Zinnia *Z. elegans* F-1 hybrid. Bred for bouquets. Flat-petaled, double to semi-double flowers on long stems. Free blooming, respond to frequent cutting. Yellow, scarlet, pink & cherry blooms. Form an elegant hedge 24-30". The most refined Zinnia in our selection. Pkt=.25g, about 25 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

EVERLASTINGS

Annuals except where noted.

1700 The Pearl Achillea *A. ptarmica* This hardy perennial bears no resemblance to the more familiar yarrows. Instead it has individual clusters of fully double pure white blooms with a small yellow center, resembling a large double Baby's Breath. Easily cultivated, it spreads nicely and can be used for a "wild" border. Moreover, the flowers are fine for cutting from spring until frost and can be enjoyed either fresh or dried, adding an engaging splash of white to arrangements. 2'. Pkt.=.05g, about 350 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

1701 Acroclinium *Helipterum roseum* Also known as Sunrays. Daisy-like flower which may be used fresh as cutflower. Pick in bud stage; will open as it dries. White, rose & pink shades. Start in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting outdoors, or sow direct outdoors after frost. Annual. 2'. Pkt=.2g, about 100 seeds. 12,600 seeds/oz.

1704 Blazing Stars *Liatris spicata* Perennial. 18". Also known as Gayfeather. Spikes of rosy purple flowers for cutflowers or drying. Start indoors in late winter in cool place and set out in spring in 6-8 weeks or direct seed in spring. Takes 3-4 weeks to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 330 seeds. 9,500 seeds/oz.

1707 Green Gold Bupleurum *B. griffithii* I'd never heard of this plant until Nikos brought a dried stem to the office. Bupleurum is not well known except in Dutch flower auctions where it commands a price similar to roses, but this unique plant is gaining attention by dried flower growers. Its well-branched 2' stems with yellowish flowers air-dry perfectly, retaining their green color and looking like they had been dried in glycerine. Moreover, because each stem fans out, an individual stem provides backdrop for an entire arrangement, either fresh or dried. Start indoors early to reach full growth potential. Pkt=.2g, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

1711 Forest Fire Cockscomb *Celosia cristata plumosa* Plume type celosia or Feather Amaranth shows bright scarlet flowers, with strikingly beautiful bronze-red foliage. 30-36". Pkt=.2g, about 300 seeds. 43,500 seeds/oz.

1714 Chinese Lantern *Physalis alkekengi* Perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns," the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Germination takes 3-4 weeks; do not cover seeds. Likes full sun. Dig out every three years to prevent invasion. Pkt=1g, about 600 seeds. 17,500 seeds/oz.

GLOBE AMARANTH *Gomphrena globosa*

Easily grown in any soil, likes hot sun. One of the most prolific. Tolerates some frost. Beautiful clover-like 1" flowers on 2' stems. Can also be enjoyed as bedding plant. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Do not overwater. Packets of individual colors contain .1g, about 40 seeds; mix = .2g, about 80 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz. See also 1085.

1725 Purple Bright purple, almost fuschia.

1727 Strawberry Fields Beautiful strawberry-red profuse blooms which will add vibrant color to your arrangements.

1729 White

1731 Mix Shades of purple, rose, lavender & white.

1734 Hare's Tail *Lagurus ovatus* Grown for its soft grey-to-white dense wooly conical heads which feel like rabbit's fur and will literally tickle your fancy. Easy to air-dry; make a great addition to everlasting arrangements. 1' stems. Pkt=.1g, about 180 seeds. 51,000 seeds/oz.

1737 Honesty or Silver Dollar *Lunaria annua* Winter-hardy biennial has fragrant lavender flowers, but is usually grown for its large silver seed pods which are lovely in winter bouquets. Sow indoors in cool spot before setting out to a sunny location or direct sow spring or fall. 3' Pkt=1g, about 50 seeds. 1,500 seeds/oz.

1740 Immortelle Mix *Xeranthemum annuum* Papery daisy-like flowers in a wide range of colors. Grow easily from seed, or can be started early indoors. Germinate at 70-75° in 2-3 weeks. Flowers 1½" across, grow to 3'. Pkt=.25g, about 190 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

1743 Lamb's Ear *Stachys byzantina* Also known as Wooly Betony. 1' perennial with soft fuzzy leaves and purple flowers. Needs light to germinate. Has a silvery appearance. Was formerly used to bandage wounds. Pkt=1g, about 550 seeds. 16,000 seeds/oz.

1746 Persian Jewels Mix Love-in-a-Mist *Nigella damascena* Profuse blooms in pink, blue & white shades surrounded by a cloud of greenery make lovely bouquets. Seed heads are used dried and are especially nice with a little bit of the flower attached. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked, or sow indoors in a cool spot 2 months prior to setting out. Plant in full sun. 18" Pkt=.4g, about 160 seeds. 11,000 seeds/oz.

1747 Transformer Love-in-a-Mist *N. orientalis* No, this is not an electrical plant. It generates no power, only yellow flowers followed by curiously shaped seed pods that may be "transformed" into seven-pointed stars by splitting the pods open at the seam and folding them back in a form of floral origami! Very unique and easy to grow. 2' tall. Pkt=.5g, about 200 seeds. About 11,400 seeds/oz. NEW!

1749 Quaking Grass *Briza maxima* Also known as Totter Grass. An old favorite for floral designers. The large 2½" rattle-like seed heads hang from strong stems. 14-16" Pkt=1g, about 190 seeds. 5,500 seeds/oz.

1751 Tricolor Salvia *S. viridis* Also known as painted sage. This prolific little beauty is splendid both as a dry flower or as a filler in fresh arrangements. Although its leaves are entirely green, it gains its name from its white and blue flowers set off by large pink-to-purple bracts. Easily air-dried, it will remain very colorful, flowering until frost if old blooms are removed. 18" stems. Pkt=.5g, about 340 seeds. 19,000 seeds/oz.

1755 Ping Pong Starflower *Scabiosa stellata* Small white flowers dry to ball-shaped intricately designed seed heads centered by delicate maroon stars. Should be seen to be appreciated. 2' annual. Pkt=.4g, about 10 seeds. 800 seeds/oz.

STATICE *Limonium sinuatum*

Faithful standby in everlasting bouquets. Annual reaches 2-2½' on sturdy stems. Flowers may be gathered for drying many times throughout summer. Sow in warm spot indoors 2 mos. prior to setting out. Grow in full sun. Seed is rubbed for easier germination. Packets of individual colors contain 60 seeds=.2g; mix 120 seeds=.4g. 8,400 seeds/oz.

1759 Apricot

1762 Kampf's Blue Medium deep violet blue.

1765 Lavender

1768 Rose Red.

1770 Royal Purple Deep purple.

1773 White

1775 Mixed Colors

1776 German Statice *Goniolimon tataricum* Large silvery-white flower heads for drying. Grow indoors in a cool place 6 to 8 weeks, set out in early spring, or direct seed early spring or late fall. Perennial. Clean seed. 20". Pkt=.05g, about 50 seeds. 31,000 seeds/oz.

1778 Russian Statice *Psyllostachys suworowii* Long gracefully curved branched spikes with bright rosy-pink flowers. Good color retention. A poor germinator. Annual reaches 18". Originally from Turkestan. Pkt=.2g, about 1,280 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

STRAWFLOWER *Helichrysum bracteatum*

The freeblooming strawflower is good for border color as well as for drying. Monstrosum varieties grow 30" tall, have 2-2½" fully double flowers. Likes warm weather but will produce blossoms into fall. Gather blossoms before fully opened. Sow indoors in a warm spot 2 mos. before setting out. Do not cover seeds. Grow in full sun. Colors: pkts=.2g, about 260 seeds, 36,000 seeds/oz; Mix: pkt=.33g, about 400 seeds, 45,000 seeds/oz.

1781 Monstrosum Fiery Red

1784 Monstrosum Salmon

1785 Monstrosum Silvery Rose A very subtle bicolor with pink center petals surrounded by a silvery white hue. Borne on 4' well-branched plants that start producing 3½-4 months after indoor seeding. NEW!

1788 Monstrosum Mix

1791 Bikini Mix These bikinis bear bright double flowers on dwarf 14-18" plants in just 12 weeks. Several commercial arrangers we know prefer them to the taller strawflowers. Pkt=.1g, about 130 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

1794 Sweet Annie *Artemisia annua* Also known as sweet wormwood. For years our booth at Common Ground Fair was adjacent to Delightful Odds and Herbs. They always had Sweet Annie for sale. We've come to know its pungent fragrance and to associate it with the fair. Increasing numbers of fairgoers have asked for its seed. Annie grows up to 5', with light green leaves valued for everlasting wreaths. It will reseed itself. Seed must be frozen for 2 days, then germinated in light. Pkt= .2g, about 50 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

1797 Grandiflora White Winged Everlasting *Ammobium alatum* To some people its branches look winged...to me they just look sinuous. No argument, though, that its white petals with yellow centers look mighty good in arrangements. Sow indoors 8 to 10 weeks before setting outdoors in sunny location. 24". Pkt=.5g, about 1,200 seeds. 67,500 seeds/oz.

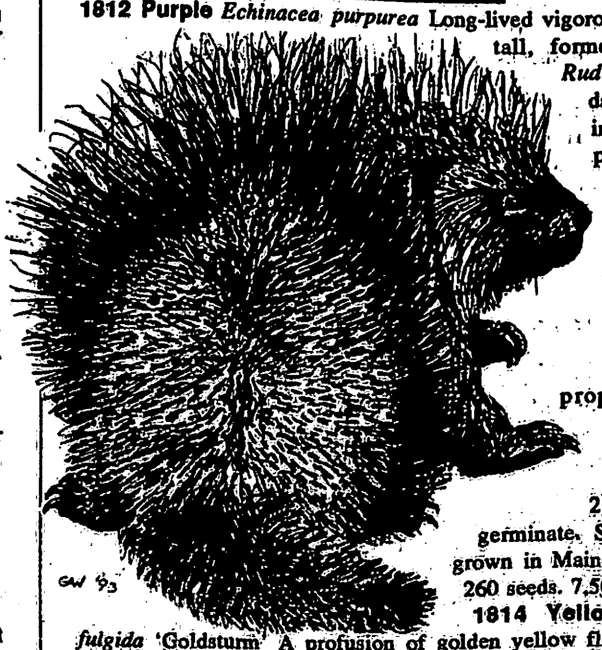
PERENNIALS

1805 Single Alba Baby's Breath *Gypsophila paniculata* Lovely as a border plant in masses, bearing many white tiny single flowers. If cut before fully opened, useful as an everlasting. Seeds may be sown direct, do not cover. Grows to 3'. Pkt=.7g, about 940 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

1809 Mrs. Scott Eliot Mixed Columbine *Aquilegia caerulea* Free-blooming white, red, lavender and pink flowers rising to 30" on strong stems. Will bloom 1st season if seeds are sown indoors in early spring. Do not cover. Takes 2-4 weeks to germinate. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade, flowers May & June. Pkt=.6gs, about 80 seeds. 3,800 seeds/oz.

1810 European Columbine *A. vulgaris* A much better landscape plant than Mrs. Eliot or McKana's Giants because its leaves will remain green through the whole season. Blossoms are mostly pink, with a few purple and white shades. 2½'. Pkt=.3g, about 240 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

CONEFLOWER



1812 Purple *Echinacea purpurea* Long-lived vigorous grower, to 3' tall, formerly classed as *Rudbeckia*. Beautiful daisy-like flowers in gradations of purple, with large hedgehog centers. Good for cutflowers. Could also be listed with the herbs for its immune-strengthening properties. Start indoors 8 weeks before setting out, can take 20 days to germinate. Seed organically grown in Maine. Pkt=1g, about 260 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz.

1814 Yellow ***Rudbeckia fulgida*** 'Goldsturm' A profusion of golden yellow flowers with dark central cones in August and September. Hardy perennial transplants well and has larger flowers (up to 5" across) than its wild counterpart (Black-Eyed Susan). The 2' plants have long, strong stems ideal for cutting. Pkt=.1g, about 90 seeds. 25,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1815 Bressingham Hybrids Coral Bells *Huechera sanguinea* Palest pink to deepest crimson sprays of graceful bells rise from hardy plants of heart-shaped foliage. Start indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out in partial shade. Need light to germinate. 18". Pkt=.02g, about 390 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz.

DELPHINIUM spp.

Pkt=.25g, about 110 seeds. All types 13,000 seeds/oz.

1819 Astolat Pacific Giant *D. elatum* Our best-selling variety, featuring pastels of lilac, raspberry and rose with dark bees. 6'.

1822 Galahad Pacific Giant *D. elatum* Quite popular as a background plant and as a cutflower. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pure white with a white bee. 6'.

1825 Connecticut Yankee Mix *D. x cultorum* Dwarfed version grows only 3'; good where wind is a problem. 1965 All-America Selection in blue, purple, lavender and white.

1829 Gloxiniaflora Mix Digitalis *D. purpurea* Also known as Foxglove. Favorite old perennial with 3-5' stalks crowded with large drooping thimble-like flowers. Useful in backgrounds or borders. Colors range from cream through pink & purple shades. Germinates 70-75° in about 1 wk. Likes partial sun. Pkt=.25g, about 2,600 seeds. 272,500 seeds/oz.

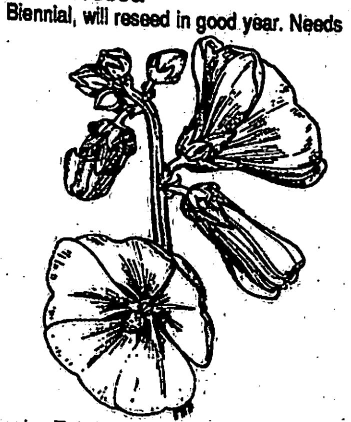
1833 Monstrosa Mix English Daisy *Bellis perennis* Biennial. Blossoms look like elegant small double asters, in rose, pink and white. Likes cool summers and should be protected in winter. Sow in August or start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in spring. Needs light to germinate. 6". Pkt=.5g, about 3,250 seeds. 182,400 seeds/oz.

1837 Blue Flax *L. perenne lewisii* Also known as Prairie Flax. Single light-blue flowers with finely cut foliage for borders or rock gardens. Likes full sun. 9-12". Start indoors in a cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out or direct seed in cool soil in spring or fall. Pkt=1g, about 750 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1839 Globe Flower *Trollius ledebourii* A very hardy perennial that can take dampness and cold. Sets bright cheddar-colored blossoms in June and July on stiff 2½-3' stalks; color can be appreciated from a distance. Also makes an excellent cut flower. Seed must be frozen before germinating. Pkt=.1g, about 32 seeds, about 9,000 seeds/oz.

HOLLYHOCK *Alcea rosea*

An old-time favorite for background color. Biennial, will reseed in good year. Needs staking. Cut flower stalk to induce rebloom. Likes full sun, lots of room, and moist soil. Start indoors in a warm place 2 mos. prior to planting. 3,240 seeds/oz.



1841 Chater's Double Mix Double-flowered in shades of red, pink, yellow and white. 4-5'. Pkt=1g, about 115 seeds.

1845 Indian Summer Single Mix Customers asked us to find an old-fashioned single. 7' beauty favored by hummingbirds in shades of red, yellow, white and rose. Pkt=.25g, about 25 seeds. NEW!

1848 Yellow Flag Iris *I. pseudacorus* Bright yellow 4" flowers with faint violet veining on 3-4' stems with stiff sword-like leaves, especially good in wet spots or around ponds. Can also be planted on higher ground, in partial shade or full sun. Cut faded blooms. Not suitable for our northernmost areas. Seed can take 3-5 weeks to germinate. Seed organically grown in Cambridge, Me. Pkt=1g, around 12 seeds. About 340 seeds/oz. NEW!

1851 Helen Mount Johnny Jump Up *Viola tricolor* Also known as Heartsease Pansy. This 4" favorite comes in violet, lavender, and canary yellow. Small abundant flowers like partial shade. Can be direct seeded early spring for flowers late in season or sown in fall for earlier blooms the following year. *Caution: can be invasive*. Flowers make edible decorations with a faint wintergreen taste. Pkt=.5g, about 450 seeds. 25,500 seeds/oz.

1862 Russell Hybrids Choice Mix Lupine *Lupinus polyphyllus* Dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They like a cool, moist spot and sandy soil. Can be sown indoors in late winter, or outdoors in early spring or late fall in full sun. 3'. Pkt=1.4g, about 75 seeds. 1,400 seeds/oz.

1865 Maiden Pink *Dianthus deltoides* Organically grown for us by Mary Betts of Snowbrook Gardens, these low-growing 6" plants thrive in shade. Dense green mat topped with flowers blooming all summer in a variety of bright red, purple magenta, pink and white with a red ring. Pkt=.05g, about 275 seeds. 157,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1867 Maltese Cross *Lychnis chalcedonica* Very desirable 3' border plant, also known as Red Campion, excellent for cutflowers. Produces brilliant scarlet florets in a five-part cross, attracts hummingbirds. Start indoors in early spring or midsummer for blooms next year. Do not cover seeds. Like moist soil and full sun. Maine-grown organic seed. Pkt=.4g, about 55 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1869 Mountain Bluet *Centaurea montana* Also known as perennial Bachelor's Button. Airy 2½" flowers of violet-blue with purple centers are borne on bushy 2' plants. Easy to grow, they like a well-drained sunny location for best blooms July through frost. Pkt=.25g, about 20 seeds. About 2,150 seeds/oz. BACK!

1872 Gartford Giants Mix Poppy *P. nudicaule* Known as the Iceland Poppy. Delicate white, yellow, gold, apricot, orange blossoms from May till frost. Direct seed in spring in a sunny spot. 1'. Pkt=.4g, about 2,500 seeds. 174,000 seeds/oz.

1877 Dwarf Allegro Oriental Poppy *P. orientale* Long-lived perennial. Fern-like leaves, showy buds, opening to dazzling scarlet flowers with contrasting black eyes. 16". Sow in June, transplant in October for flowers the following summer. Pkt= .05g, about 250 seeds. 145,000 seeds/oz.

1880 Japanese Primrose *Primula japonica* Regret no seed available for 1994.

1882 Alaska Shasta Daisy *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum maximum* 3'. Also known as Oxeye Daisy. Clean white flowers with bright yellow centers make good home-garden cutflowers and good border plants for sunny locations. One of the easiest perennials to grow; will usually bloom first year if started indoors in spring and transplanted when soil warms. Pkt=.5g, about 475 seeds. 27,000 seeds/oz.

1884 Red & Gold Hybrids Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale* Also known as Sunny Bride. Genus is named for Helen of Troy. A rich chromatic scale of bronze, brown, crimson and yellow shades for an end-of-summer display. Single flowers resemble coreopsis but have a large center "button" like coneflower atop 4' plants. Not fussy, easy to grow, excellent for cutting. At its prime when most perennials have finished blooming. Pkt=.1g, about 500 seeds. About 142,000 seeds/oz. NEW!

1885 Perennial Sweet Pea *Lathyrus latifolius* The traditional English cottage sweet pea that thrives in cool climates, loves sun, climbs 6' and is useful as a screen. Comes in shades of rose, white and pink in big clusters. Good cutflowers. Soak seeds up to 24 hours before sowing outdoors in early spring. Can take 3-4 weeks to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 20 seeds. 600 seeds/oz

1888 Double Choice Mix Sweet William *Dianthus barbatus* A fragrant biennial in red, pink, white, lavender or mixed colors. May be started 2 mos. before setting outdoors, or sown where it will grow in late summer or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage & likes lime. 18". Pkt=.5g, about 475 seeds. 26,600 seeds/oz.

1892 Creeping Thyme *Thymus serpyllum* Also known as Mother-of-Thyme. Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, or on dry slopes. Likes good drainage, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slowly from seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside in early spring or fall where they will grow. Sow thickly, do not cover seeds. 2". Pkt=.1g, about 800 seeds. 224,500 seeds/oz.

1897 Wildflower Mix for the Northeast. A blend of 20 perennial and annual species native to or naturalized in northeast US and Canada. Includes Dame's Rocket, Black-Eyed Susan, Shirley Poppy, Blazing Star and Bachelor's Button. Start in cool place indoors two months before setting out, or broadcast in spring or fall in a seedbed in a sunny spot. Pkt= 1.4g, about 3,000 seeds. 60,000 seeds/oz.

For other perennial flowers, see 1501, 1512, 1517, 1519, 1575, 1593, 1704, 1714, 1743.

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Delphinium elatum 1819-22
D. x cultorum 1825
Dianthus barbatus 1888
D. caryophyllus 1261
D. deltoides 1865
Digitalis purpurea 1829
Echinacea purpurea 1812
Eschscholzia californica 1408
Foeniculum vulgare 1106-8
Gazania rigens 1534
Gomphrena globosa 1035,1722-31
Goniolimon tataricum 1776
Gypsophila elegans 1212
G. paniculata 1805
Helianthus annuus 1430-4
Helichrysum bracteatum 1781-91
Helipterum roseum 1701
Heuchera sanguinea 1517; 1815
Hypoestes phyllostachya 1536
Hyssopus officinalis 1120
Iberis odorata 1257
Impatiens balsamina 1236
I. walleriana 1538
Ipomoea tricolor 1356
I. nil 1359
Iris pseudacorus 1848
Lagurus ovatus 1734
Lathyrus odoratus 1436-43
L. latifolius 1885
Lavandula vera 1124
Lavatera trimestris 1326-29
Leonurus cardiaca 1140
Levisticum officinale 1130
Liatris spicata 1704
Limonium sinuatum 1036,1759-75
Linum grandiflorum 1289
L. perenne lewisii 1837
Lobelia erinus 1332
Lobularia maritima 1202-08
Lunaria annua 1737
Lupinus polyphyllus 1862
Lychnis chalcedonica 1867
Marrubium vulgare 1117
Matricaria recutita 1090
Matthiola longipetala bicornis 1424
M. incana 1427
Melissa officinalis 1127
Mentha spicata 1137
Mirabilis jalapa 1298
Monarda citriodora 1128
Nasturtium officinale 1181
Nepeta cataria 1088
Nicotiana sylvestris 1558
Nigella damascena 1746
N. orientalis 1747
Ocimum basilicum 1054-77
Origanum majorana 1134
Papaver nudicaule 1872
P. orientale 1877
P. rhoeas 1405
P. somniferum 1396-1402
Perilla frutescens 1169
Petunia x hybrida 1568-71
Phlox drummondii 1388
Phlox paniculata 1575
Physalis alkekengi 1714
Portulaca grandiflora 1411
Poterium sanguisorba 1162
Psylliostachys suworowii 1778
Rosmarinus officinalis 1153
Rudbeckia fulgida 1814
Ruta graveolens 1155
Salpiglossis sinuata 1380
Salvia farinacea 1416
S. viridis 1751
S. officinalis 1159
S. splendens 1580
Satureja hortensis 1172
Scabiosa atropurpurea 1392
S. stellata 1755
Scutellaria lateriflora 1165
Senecio cineraria 1285
Silybum marianum 1136
Stachys byzantina 1743
Tagetes erecta 1352,1548-1551
T. patula 1339-42,1542-45
T. tenuifolia pumila 1345-48
Thymus serpyllum 1892
T. vulgaris 1175
Tithonia rotundifolia 1354
Trollius ledebourii 1839
Tropaeolum majus 1364-76
T. peregrinum 1253
Urtica dioica 1143
Verbena x hybrida 1589-92
Veronica spicata 1593
Viola tricolor 1851
V. x wittrockiana 1384,1562
Xeranthemum annuum 1740
Zinnia elegans 1456-75,1597
Z. haageana 1462

Accessory Descriptions by Bill Getty and CR Lawn

ACCESSORIES

INOCULANTS

Legume inoculation introduces live nitrogen-fixing rhizobia bacteria into the soil at planting time. The bacteria enable the maturing legume to fix nitrogen from the air in the soil for future crops. The inoculants can be mixed dry with the seed or moistened and then mixed. Inoculation provides a very inexpensive way to ensure good nitrogen fixation by your green manure or cover crop.

2001,2 Garden Combination Available in two sizes; treats 8# or 50#. Use for peas, beans, limas, fava beans, hairy vetch and sweet peas.

2005 Alfalfa/Clover Treats 10#. Use for alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, white, crimson, mammoth red, and berseem clovers.

2008 Soybean Enough to treat 50# of soybeans.

SEEDLING SUPPLIES

2011 Cedar Seedling Boxes Made in Maine from native cedar. These 6x9x3" seed-starting boxes offer a durable reusable alternative to Kord Paks for starting small lots of seedlings. Package of 5 boxes comes with nails ready for easy assembly.

2014 Kord Paks Handy 6³/4x5¹/4x2³/4" flats are made of recycled cardboard fiber and breathe much like clay, allowing for healthy root development. 4 holes in each. 6 will nest in a 1020 tray.

2017 Jiffy Pots Peat pots eliminate transplant shock as they can be stuck in the ground without pulling plant from pots. Round 3" size is good for tomatoes, brassicas, melons & many flowers.

2020 Jiffy 7s Peat pellets expand when you add water. Can be used for transplanting seedlings or sowing seed directly into the expanded pellet. No need for filling pots. 7s consist of peat and a small amount of commercial 12-6-15 fertilizer (2#/yd^3). Package of 25.

2023 Wooden Pot Labels 5x⁵/8" untreated wooden sticks for labeling seedlings. Made in Maine. Pkg. of 50.

2024 Wooden Garden Stakes 12x1¹/8x¹/8". Large enough to label rows in the garden. Untreated and made in Maine. Package of 25.

2027 Marking Pen Works great for writing on dry unpainted garden stakes. Writing will remain visible throughout the season. Black Marks-a-lot chisel point permanent marker.

2028 Fine Point Marker Just the right size for writing on wooden pot labels. Permanent ink won't fade when plants are watered. Black Sharpie. NEW!

2030-34 Plug Flats Available in 3 sizes: #38, #50 and #98. Also known as Pro Trays. Fit into standard 1020 trays to ease handling in the greenhouse. Made of lightweight black plastic with bottom drain holes.

# cells	width	depth
38	2.19"	2.31"
50	1.88"	2.31"
98	1.38"	1.50"

2037 Light Duty Plant Trays For starting seedlings in the greenhouse. Known as "1020" in the trade, these are actually 10¹/2x21x2¹/4" and hold at least 18 3" jiffy pots. Made of plastic. Have drain holes.

2038 Light Dome Fits over light tray to create a miniature greenhouse for seedlings. Keeps soil from drying out to speed germination and ensure good early growth. NEW!

2040 Heavy Duty Plant Trays 11x22x2³/4". These sturdy plastic trays will last for years and are strong enough to hold 50 2" soil blocks without strain. Good for windowsills because they have no drain holes.

2041 Heavy Dome Sturdy domes from supplier of our heavy-duty plant trays. Will last for years with reasonable care. NEW!

2043 Cedar Plant Trays Maine-made from native cedar. 11x22x2³/4" durable reuseable trays are a great alternative to plastic. Come with nails for easy assembly.

2046 Seed Tray Heater Measures 9x24" and operates at 24V through a plug-in converter. The mat provides a temperature of 95°F. Regulate temperature by raising or lowering the flat with thin wooden strips.

SOIL BLOCKERS

Made in England by Michael Ladbrooke. There are many imitation products on the market. We're committed to selling only the Ladbrooke and we have a good supply.

The soil block system is described in detail in The New Organic Grower. It allows for easy transplanting and avoids root spiraling. One locally successful recipe for soil block mix is: Mix 2 buckets peat with ½ cup lime and two cups azomite. Add 2 buckets sand, 2 more buckets peat and 4 cups amendments (1 cup rock phosphate, 1 cup greensand, 1 cup bloodmeal, 1 cup azomite) and mix. Add 1 bucket compost and 1 bucket soil and mix. Add water and start making blocks!

2049 Soil Blocker Makes four 2" soil blocks at a time.

2050 Mini-Blocker Makes 20 blocks at a time in a 3x4" area. Use if space is limited or large numbers of transplants are needed. Mini-blocks are easier to warm, speeding germination, and can be directly transplanted or set into opening in 2" block to continue seedling growth.

2051 Inserts Replace the standard round tip in the 2" blocker with this square tip the same size as the blocks created by the Mini-blocker. This allows you to transfer the seedling to the bigger 2" block.

PROFESSIONAL SOIL BLOCKERS

Prices are net, no discount and include shipping. Totals for these items cannot be used to qualify for volume discounts. Please order separately using "form 1020-EZ" on the inside back cover of the catalog.

2052 4" Soil Blocker Makes one 4" block at a time. Each block has a cube-shaped depression in the top to accomodate seeds started in 2" blocks. Allows seedlings going out late to continue root growth and development. Price: $90 net.

2053 Floor Blocker For growers who need to make many soil blocks at the same time. Makes twelve 2" blocks per stroke. Price: $160 net.

SEASON EXTENDERS

2054 Planter's Paper 28"x50' Black paper mulch made from recycled paper. Ink is carbon-based. The 4 mil thickness of this paper makes it sturdier than previously offered papers. We trialed it extensively in 1992 and 1993 with satisfactory results. We left it on the tomatoes for two weeks after transplanting, then covered it with straw for the rest of the season. If you're fed up with throwing away black plastic, this is an alternative. Packed in paper bag. 4 mil thickness is NEW!

2055 Planter's Paper 4x250' Available for the first time in this 4' width. Comes rolled with no center core. *Pickup only. No UPS.* NEW! *1500' roll available by special order.*

2057 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x50' Use to eliminate weeds and to increase soil temperatures. Not very aesthetic but it gets the job done. 1.25 mil.

2059 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x250' *Pickup only. No UPS. 2400' roll available by special order.*

2062 IRT 100 Mulch 3x50' A brown translucent plastic mulch that allows greater soil warming than black plastic while partially suppressing weeds. Manufacturer has changed color from green to brown and thickness from 1.25 mil to 1 mil. Tests at UNH have shown the new brown product to be as effective as the old green IRT 76. Lay the mulch ASAP after tilling to delay germination and growth of weeds. NEW!

2063 IRT Mulch 3x250' *Pickup only. No UPS. 2400' roll available by special order.*

2066,67 Reemay 67" wide spun-bonded polyester from Dupont. Available in 2 sizes: 50' and 250'. We gained two weeks on summer squash, cucumbers, melons, basil with its use. It admits light and water and can be laid lightly over plants without using hoops, or use hoops to avoid abrasion problems with brassicas, peppers, eggplant. Do not stretch taut. Can be reused depending on time exposed to the weather and care in handling. Increases soil temperatures and keeps insects out. We also found it to be an effective scarecrow for young sweet corn seedlings! Truly spectacular results. 0.6oz/yd^2.

2069 Typar 62"x50' Spun-bonded polypropylene is twice the weight of Reemay, giving it much greater durability, yet still lets in light and water. 1.25oz/yd^2. Manufacturer claims it can last up to 4 years with careful use.

2072 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x50' Applied over wire hoops to form small tunnels, creating a greenhouse environment to promote the growth of heat-loving plants. Self-venting on hot days. Offers a few degrees of frost protection. Can be reused with care. 1.1 mil.

2073 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x250' *Pickup only. No UPS. 1000' roll available by special order..*

2076 Galvanized Wire Hoops For building tunnels with Reemay, slitted plastic or other row covers, most effective if spaced at 5' between hoops. 10 gauge wire, 76" long. Bundle of 20.

2079,80 Landscape Fabric Available in 2 sizes, 3x25' and 3x100'. Top-quality Weed-X brand landscape fabric is 3 layers thick to prevent weed growth in landscaped areas.

2083,86 Trellis Plus Available in two sizes: 5x30' and 5x120'. The 7" reach-through mesh has a strand strength of 60 lb. and can be used for tomatoes, climbing beans, peas, cucumbers and luffas. We weave a strand of electric fence wire through the top for extra support.

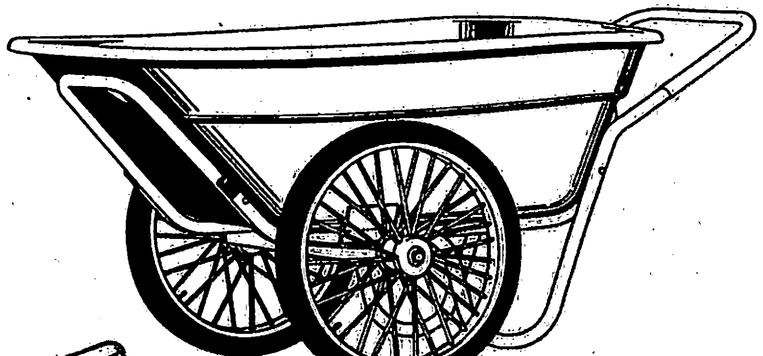
2089 Walls o' Water Offered in 3-packs. Season extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection down to 16°. Surrounds plant with plastic teepee 18" high, 18" across. Holds 3 gal. water which absorb heat during day and release it at night to moderate temperature extremes. We set out three Glacier tomato plants in April and had ripe fruit in mid July. Put out two weeks ahead of transplants to warm soil.

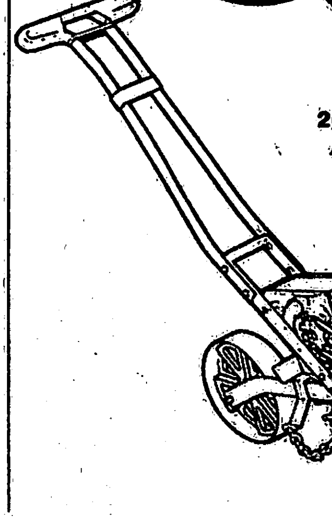
TOOLS

2090 Smart Cart In my opinion the Smart Cart is the best garden cart on the market today. The 7 cu. ft. pan is made of high-density linear polyethylene impregnated with UV inhibitor to protect from sun damage. It snaps easily in and out of the carriage, which is a superbly engineered design of aircraft quality tubular aluminum alloy. The pan has no bolt holes and is completely leakproof. We popped the pan from the frame and used it to carry irrigation water to areas we couldn't reach with the hose and to wash carrots, spuds, kids and even the dog.

The cart weighs only 35 lbs. and has a recommended capacity of 600 lbs. on the rugged and versatile 16.6"-diameter 4"-wide solid rim tires. (Also available, as illustrated below, on 20" spoked rims with 2"-wide tires, *by special order only.*) The cart has a central balance point so that even when fully loaded it is easy to pull. It never once tipped over backward. The manufacturer, in Windham, Maine, offers a lifetime warranty. Spare parts are available through Fedco. Assembly takes about a half hour and is a pleasure due to the fine quality manufacturing and machining. An accessory All-America selection (if there were such a thing)! NEW!

Price is net, no discount, and includes shipping anywhere in New England. Customers beyond New England please include an additional $8. Maine residents add 6% sales tax. Cart purchase cannot be used to qualify for volume discount. Please order separately using "form 1020-EZ" on the inside back cover of the catalog. Price: $210 net.





2082 Earthway Vegetable Seeder A reliable performer for the large garden or small farm. In one continuous operation the seeder opens the soil, spaces, plants and covers the seed, packs the soil, and marks the next row. Includes 6 seed plates: carrots, beans, corn, peas, radish, and beets. A real time-saver, especially for corn, beans and peas.

2094 Fertilizer Attachment Easily attaches to Earthway seeder for sidedressing plants. Fully adjustable to control application of all granulated fertilizers. Using this attachment helped us regulate fertilizer drop, thereby using less fertilizer. Paid for itself in one season.

2096 Optional Seed Plates Use to make your Earthway seeder even more versatile. Package of five plates: 1) brassicas; 2) rutabaga, lettuce light, carrots light, turnips light; 3) cucumbers; 4) popcorn; 5) lima beans.

2099 Earthway Broadcast Spreader Used to spread seed or fertilizer evenly and accurately. This spreader has a zippered canvas bag and shoulder strap and, most importantly, an enclosed gear box to keep dirt out of the die-cast zinc gears. We think it is an improvement on the Cyclone spreader.

2100 Compression Sprayer Handheld 1 qt. sprayer has pump on top. Useful for foliar feeding, misting seedlings, or misting veggies at market. Adjustable locking nozzle. Max. working pressure of 64 lb.

2110,12 Supergrip Tools These aluminum alloy high-tensile tools are durable and inexpensive. A trigger hook built into each handle makes them easy to grip. Trowel and 3-pronged cultivator.

2115 Sudbury Garden pH Test Kit An inexpensive method for approximating your soil's pH and determining amounts of limestone needed to redress imbalances. Includes instructions, materials for 8 tests.

2116 Sudbury Garden Soil Test Kit Contains reagents for approx. 8 tests each of soil pH, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Contains instructions, test tubes, & info booklet.

2119 Tru-Chek Rain Gauge Accurate wedge measures 5" of rainfall at 1/10" intervals. Mount this durable gauge on a post or use its wire stand.

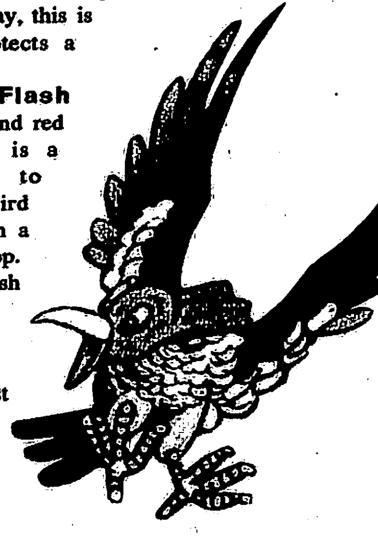
2122 Compost & Soil Thermometer Encased in metal with a pointed tip, it probes 13" into the compost or soil to accurately monitor temperatures from 20° to 220°F. Takes the guesswork out of when to plant the corn, or whether your compost pile is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted organisms. (Replacement thermometer is available. Call to special order.)

2124 Taylor Max-Min Thermometer Records the high and low temperatures since the last setting. Especially useful for monitoring the greenhouse or for calculating degree days. Easy-to-read scale measures from -40° to 130°F.

2127 Rubber Bands 1# pkg. These are #64 size, 1/4x3 1/2", approx. 460 per lb. Useful for bunching broccoli, dried flowers, carrots, beets, scallions for market.

2130 Bird-Scaring Balloon Invented and widely used in Japan, this balloon has multi-colored stripes around a metallic eye. Successfully tested against some of Maine's toughest crows! If you've got too much corn to cover with Reemay, this is a good alternative. Protects a 15-20' radius.

2133 Birdscare Flash Tape 7/16"x250'. Silver and red metalized plastic tape is a cost-effective method to protect crops against bird damage. Suspend tape in a loose spiral above the crop. Wind causes tape to flash and flicker resembling fire. Very effective against flocking birds and crows, less so against robins, sparrows and their ilk. Don't apply too early or birds may get accustomed to tape.



GARDENER CARE

2134 Gardener Soap Specially formulated for gardeners, this soap contains 40% olive oil and no animal fats. The tan 4 1/2 oz. bar is flecked with ground rosemary and is not highly scented. It contains the essential oils of eucalyptus and rosemary to soothe and rejuvenate scratched, dry skin. Made in Bowdoinham, Maine. NEW!

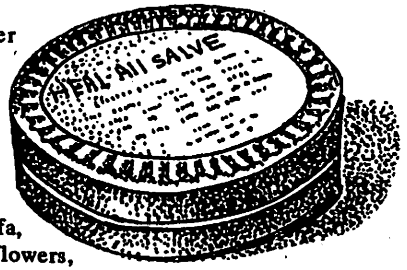
2136 BuzzOff Bzzzzbzzzzbzzzz! Yes, I know it's winter, and you don't want to think about bugs, but before you know it, you'll be hearing those high-pitched whines, feeling those penetrating proboscí, and reaching for that 2 oz. bottle of BuzzOff! Contains Citronella, Eucalyptus and Pennyroyal essential oils in a base of organic olive oil. From the Avena Botanical fairies in Rockport, Maine.

2139 BuzzOff for Children and Pregnant Women Does not contain Pennyroyal. Contains Citronella, Eucalyptus, and Cajeput essential oils in base of organic olive oil. 2 oz. plastic bottle. From Avena.

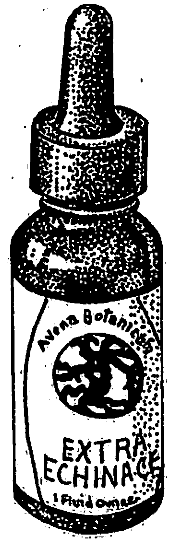
2142 Warming Liniment After a long, cool, windy day of spring planting, nothing pleases like a deeply warming and penetrating liniment. Does not burn the skin. Contains Arnica, Rue, Cayenne, the pure essential oils of Birch, Cinnamon and Peppermint; Beeswax and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 1/4 oz. glass jar. From Avena Botanicals.

2145 Fairy Flower Formula Puts a spring in your step and a sparkle in your eyes! Avena's special formula includes fresh tinctures of Lady's Mantle, Lemon Balm, Sacred Basil, Borage, Lavender, Comfrey, Heartsease Pansy, and Bee Balm; Cosmos, Calendula and Milkweed flower essences. Take 2-4 drops under your tongue whenever you want to reconnect with the beauty and magic of nature. 1 oz. bottle.

2146 Fairy Flower Face Cream Avena's recipe to soothe, soften and moisturize your skin after it has been buffeted by wind and weather. Contains Comfrey, Calendula, Heartsease Pansy, Linden flowers and Mugwort leaves and flowers in a base of Apricot kernel, Coconut and Almond oils, Vitamin E oil, pure essential oil of Lavender, Rose water and Beeswax. 2 oz. glass jar.



2148 Heal-All Salve After your hands have been roughened by a day's grubbing in the soil, they need an appointment with an ointment! Soothe them with this salve from Avena Botanicals made with Alfalfa, Basil, Borage, Calendula flowers, Comfrey root and leaves, Plantain, Red Clover blossoms and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 oz. tin.



2149 Spring Tonic Eating dandelion greens in the spring was once a New England tradition. Avena's Spring Tonic contains tinctures of Dandelion root and leaves, Yellow Dock root and leaves, Burdock root and Nettle leaves. As the days grow longer, those first parsnips, scallions and sorrel leaves and a bit of Spring Tonic can help wake gardeners from their long winter torpor. 1 oz bottle.

2150 Extra Echinacea Tincture of *Echinacea angustifolia* roots and *E. purpurea* roots, leaves, flowers and seeds, from Avena. 1 oz bottle.

2151 Fedco Seeds T-Shirt Our original design, "Fedco Seeds, Co-op Seed Packers" with our logo for our special 15th anniversary edition T-shirt. These will become valuable collectors items long before we celebrate our 100th birthday in November, 2078! Short-sleeved natural unbleached cotton. Screened by Liberty Graphics of Liberty, Me. Sizes are medium 38-40; large 42-44; and extra-large 46-48. All shrink slightly when washed.

2154 Pigskin Womanswork Glove The original pigskin unlined glove from Womanswork. Designed and sized for women's hands. Small (6 1/2-7"), medium (7 1/2-8"), large (8 1/2-9"). Measure around knuckles, not including thumb.

2157 Pigskin/Cowhide Womanswork Glove Pigskin back gives flexibility and split cowhide palm gives durability to this heavier-duty Womanswork glove. Same sizing as all-pigskin glove.

2160 Thinsulate Lined Womanswork Glove Pigskin back with cowhide palm. Great for cool weather work: digging parsnips, hauling wood, etc. These fit slightly more snugly than regular Womanswork gloves.

SUPPLIES FOR ORGANIC GROWERS

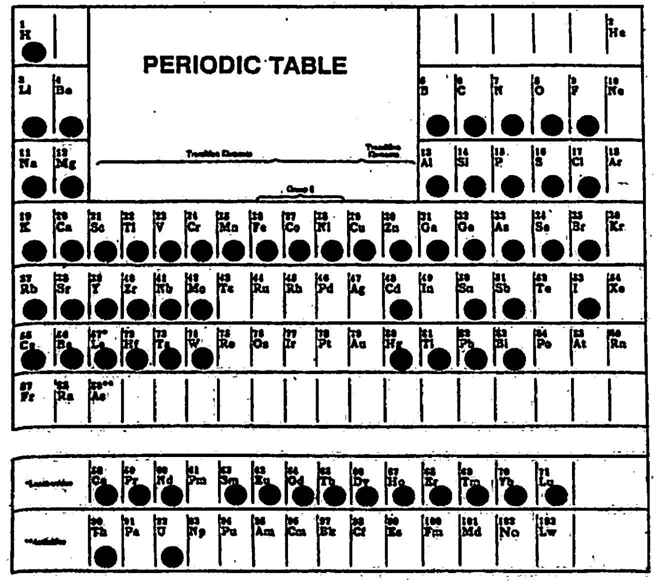
These products comply with the standards of the MOFGA Certification Committee. Growers outside Maine should check their own state's standards. *40#, 50#, 40qt. & 60qt. bags are available to pickup customers only.* We will ship smaller sizes.

2204 Alfalfa Meal (5-1-2 avg.) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An excellent alternative to blood meal as a nitrogen source. Contains no animal products. Apply at 2-3#/100 sq. ft. or 800#/acre.

2207 Azomite (0-0-2.5, 5% Ca.) Available in 5# and 40# sizes. (A to Z of Minerals and Trace Elements) A highly effective soil amendent and feed additive with over 67 known beneficial minerals and trace elements in a silica base. Mined from one of the world's great deposits of montmorillonite clay.

In their book Secrets of the Soil, authors Tompkins and Bird interview Rollin Anderson, who discovered Azomite in the 1940s and promoted it for the next 50 years. Anderson touts Azomite's beneficial effects in strengthening plants to better resist disease and insect pressure. Animals benefit also. Anderson ate a spoonful of the fine powder with every meal for years!

Broadcast at 300-600#/acre. Use in potting soil, compost and feed at 1-2% of mix. As a foliar feed premix 1-2 Tbsp/gal. Allow the heavier portion to settle before adding to the sprayer. As a liquid fertilizer add 1 tsp/gal when watering.



● Element typically found in Azomite®

The list of elements recognized as beneficial has grown over the years. Azomite® contains elements near the beneficial elements in the periodic table. Scientists have speculated that the list of beneficial elements may continue to grow.

2210 Blood Meal (12-0-0) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Has the fastest release time of any natural organic nitrogen source. As a side dressing, apply at 3/4 #/100 row ft. 3 wks after transplanting or 4 wks after seeding, or till into the soil at 3-5#/100 sq. ft. Also acts as a temporary deer repellant.

2213 Bone Meal (1-11-0 plus calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Steamed, ground bones. Most readily available phosphorus and calcium source for gardens, greenhouses and flower bulbs. Use 1-2#/100 sq ft.

2216 Greensand (0-1-7, 3% Mg, 20% Fe) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An organic source of potassium from 70-80 million-year-old marine deposits. Contains marine potash plus silica, iron oxide, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid and as many as 30 other trace minerals. Loosens clay soils and promotes slow release of potassium. Apply at 2-5#/100 sq. ft. or 500-2,000#/acre depending on soil test.

2219 Kelp Meal Soil Conditioner Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Dried and ground seaweed. Mix into the soil at the rate of 1#/100 sq. feet or 300-600#/acre. Contains trace minerals, enzymes & amino acids. Brassicas respond well to it. Feed grade; use at 1-2% of ration.

2222 Kompost I (1-5-2, 5% calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An excellent fertilizer and soil conditioner at 5-10#/100 sq. ft. Also used for mixing with peat for potting mix. This is Living Acres' top-quality compost. *Note: Cannot be used for direct application by certified MOFGA growers, but can be used as an ingredient for potting mix.*

2225 Komplete Potting Mix (.2-1-.4, 1% Ca) Available in 10 qt. (approx. 10#) and 40 qt. (approx. 40#) sizes. A combination of humus-type peat and 20% Kompost I. Ready-to-use, uncompressed and moist, it is easy to handle, start seeds in, and keep moist. Screened at 1/2". Some applications may need lightening materials. Slightly acidic.

2228 Komplete Light Potting Mix Available in 10 qt. (approx. 9#) and 60 qt. (approx. 54#) sizes. Living Acres creates a lighter potting mix by using sphagnum peat instead of humus peat and adding some perlite. Same 20% Kompost 1 content as regular Komplete. Use if you want a more airy mix with less tendency to crust over.

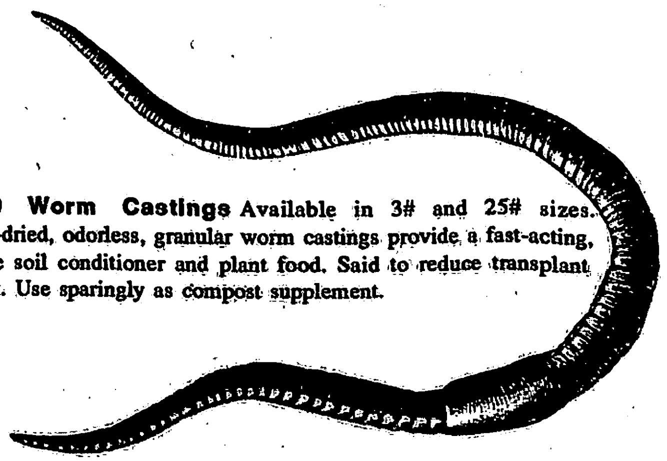
2231 Fertrell Super (3-2-3) Blended organic fertilizer from Fertrell. We decided to offer this product instead of the 4-5-4 we've carried in the past because of its high-quality ingredients and significantly lower price. This is a slow-release plant food made from rock phosphate, peanut meal, blood meal, bean meal, chicken manure and sulfate of potash. Apply at 2#/100' of row when planting and sidedress at the same rate when plants are a few inches high. Can also be used under transplants at a rate of 1/4 cup/hole. Sidedress later if needed. NEW!

2234 Rock Phosphate (30% total phosphate, 3% available P_2O_5) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Rock phosphate has more total phosphate (30% vs. 16%) than colloidal and is easier to work with as it is less dusty. Phosphate from mineral sources breaks down and becomes available slowly. Get the best availability by creating a well-balanced microbiologically active soil. Apply quadrenially at 5#/100 sq. ft. or 1000-2000#/acre depending on soil test.

Also available in bulk quantities. Prices are net and include delivery to one location anywhere in New England. Add $60 for each additional stop. Please order bulk phosphate separately using "form 1020-EZ" on the inside back cover of the catalog. Bulk phosphate totals cannot be used to qualify for volume discounts. Orders of less than full truckload quantities must be received by Feb. 4 so we can consolidate trucking.

1/4 truck bagged (5 1/2 tons)	$1,250 net
1/2 truck bagged (11 tons)	$2,250 net
Full truck bagged (22 tons)	$4,200 net
Full truck loose (25 tons)	$4,100 net

2237 Sul-Po-Mag (0-0-22, 11% Mg, 22% S) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Used on soils deficient in magnesium and potassium but rich in calcium. Apply 1/2-1#/100 sq. ft, 200-500#/acre depending on soil test.



2240 Worm Castings Available in 3# and 25# sizes. Slow-dried, odorless, granular worm castings provide a fast-acting, gentle soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant shock. Use sparingly as compost supplement.

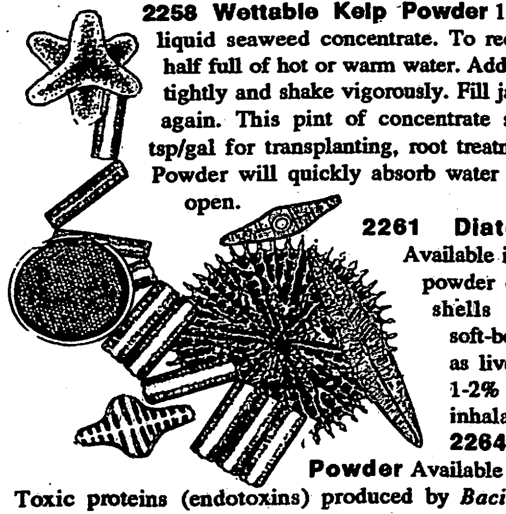
2243 Bioactivator Available in 1/2# and 2# sizes. We're sticking with this compost activator because it's more effective than many similar new products. Guaranteed to have over 1 billion beneficial microbes per gram, it dramatically speeds up the composting process. Use at 1/2# per ton of material or 2-10#/acre in green manure plowdowns. Instructions included. Available in quantities up to 50#. Write or call for prices.

2249 Foliafish Fertilizer (12-0-1) Available in 4 oz. and 4# sizes. 4 oz. can makes 15 gallons of sprayable fish emulsion. Use 1 Tbsp. per gallon of water or 4#/acre. Mix as much as you need and store the rest. Stimulates vigorous plant growth with sprayable nitrogen.

2250,2251 Gulf of Maine Fish Fertilizer (2-4-1) Available in 1 qt, 1 gal, and 5 gal sizes. Manufactured from fish wastes from the Portland Fish Exchange. Fish parts are ground, stabilized with phosphoric acid, screened to remove bone fragments and bottled with a small addition of sulphate of potash. 1 qt. bottle has a sprayer nozzle attached. Can be used as a liquid fertilizer, foliar feed or compost accelerator. Won't burn roots because nitrogen is released slowly. PFE recommends ¼ cup/gal of water on flowers and vegetables and ½ cup/gal of water on trees. *5 gallon pails available to pickup customers only. No UPS.* NEW!

2252, 2253 Liquid Seaweed Available in 1 pt, 1 gal and 5 gal sizes. Blend of marine plants provides nitrogen compounds and trace minerals. Can be applied to seed, root or leaf. Said to reduce transplant shock and make plants more frost resistant. 1 pint makes up to 32 gallons of spray, 1 gallon makes up to 256 gallons depending on application. *5 gallon pails available to pickup customers only. No UPS.*

2255, 2256 Sea Mix (3-2-2) Available in 1 pt, 1 gal and 5 gal sizes. Sea Mix combines the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium of ocean fish emulsion with trace minerals & amino acids of liquid seaweed. To be used as a foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 3 Tbsp/gal of water. Contains a wetting agent to ensure leaf penetration. For best results spray plants in forenoon at critical stages in growth cycle. *5 gallon pails available to pickup customers only. No UPS.*



2258 Wettable Kelp Powder 10.7 oz makes 1 gal of liquid seaweed concentrate. To reconstitute: Fill pint jar half full of hot or warm water. Add 3 Tbsp. powder. Cover tightly and shake vigorously. Fill jar with water and shake again. This pint of concentrate should be mixed at 3 tsp/gal for transplanting, root treatment or seed treatment. Powder will quickly absorb water if the container is left open.

2261 Diatomaceous Earth Available in 1# and 4# sizes. Fine powder of microscopic diatom shells is used to control soft-bodied insects. Also used as livestock feed additive at 1-2% of feed mixture. Avoid inhalation.

2264 Dipel Wettable Powder Available in 4 oz. and 1# sizes. Toxic proteins (endotoxins) produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. kurstaki are the active ingredient in Dipel. Leaf-eating caterpillars ingest the endotoxin which dissolves their intestinal wall and paralyzes their digestive system. They stop feeding soon after ingestion and die within 2-3 days. Effective use requires uniform coverage of the plant's surface. 4 oz. size is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg. 1# size is commercial strength, approx 32,000 I.U. per mg.

2267 Dipel Liquid Available in 8 oz. and 1 qt. sizes. 8,800 I.U. per mg. Easy-to-mix liquid concentrate covers 1 acre/qt.

2270 Foil Available in 2½ gal. size only. Foil is the only non-genetically engineered *Bt* product available for the control of Colorado Potato Beetle. The manufacturer is not selling smaller sizes and we cannot break it down due to EPA labeling laws. 7.5% active ingredient. Dilute at 6 tsp/gal or 3 qt/100gals. If you are interested in an information sheet discussing the issue of genetic engineering of *Bt*, send a SASE.

2273 Insecticidal Soap 24 oz. Biodegradable contact insecticide effectively controls mites, aphids, earwigs, lace bugs, leafhoppers, mealybugs, scales, spider mites, thrips, tent caterpillars and whiteflies. Fatty acids penetrate insect's soft outer membrane and disrupt normal functions. Hard water can reduce soap's effectiveness. Use 2 oz/gal water.

2279 Spray Enhancer Available in 8 oz and 32 oz sizes. Versatile all-natural non-ionic wetting agent. Use to improve spray effectiveness and keep spray nozzles clean. 8 oz. bottle treats 96-192 gallons of spray.

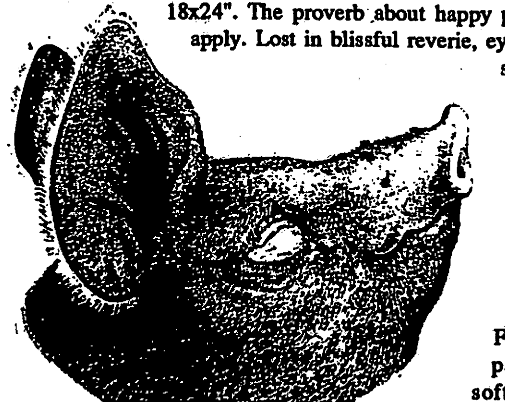
2282 Micronized Sulfur 1#. Sulfur is not water soluble; the smaller the particle the better it stays in suspension. These particles are less than five microns. To apply, thoroughly mix powder with water and constantly keep the mix agitated. Used to control scab, powdery mildew and leafspot.

BOOKS

Common Ground Country Fair Posters We offer three of our favorite designs from past years. Don't miss this chance to acquire a lovely collector's item and support a good cause. All proceeds from sales of the posters benefit MOFGA. Posters will be carefully rolled in cardboard tubes and shipped to you by MOFGA .

2301 The Country Crossroads by Dahlov Ipcar, 1987, 22x32". A pastiche of rural activities painted in an American Primitive style pieced together in patchwork-quilt form. Horses, cows, sheep, geese, dogs and humans travel the country crossroads. Design is constructed with alternating triangles of color such that any side can be right side up. Green, blue, brown, tan, black and grey.

2302 Carrots by Beth Pitcher, 1989, 17x23⅝". A bunch of seven very bright orange carrots with green tops. Elegant in its simplicity.



2303 The Blissful Pig by D.D. Tyler, 1990, 18x24". The proverb about happy pigs would seem to apply. Lost in blissful reverie, eyes closed, grinning, sniffing flowers... A few petals have fallen on her snout. Pink, blue and purple.

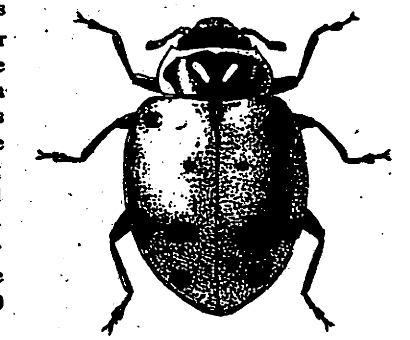
2305 Botany for All Ages 2nd ed., by Jorie Hunken and the New England Wild Flower Society, 157 pages, 8½x11, softcover. Ideas for over 100 activities designed as environmental education projects for kids, with a new section on endangered plants and more emphasis on environmental concerns in this edition. Clearly the author has a profound understanding of young minds. The projects show great imagination, such as making rain meters from haircap mosses, whistles from acorn caps ("kids become very fond of this loud noise, so don't introduce the skill unless you are willing to put up with the racket."), bouncing cranberries and searching for hitchhiking seeds.

2306 Breed Your Own Vegetable Varieties by Carol Deppe, 303 pages, 7½x9, softcover. Once or twice a generation a gardening book appears which strikes a perfectly resonant chord. Such a book must answer a need at just the precise time when interest in its topic is waxing. It must be accessible, technically correct yet inspirational, and address a seminal topic. Deppe has written such a book.

Until relatively recently, all our food varieties were developed and improved by amateurs. Plant breeding is too important to be restricted to a small coterie of gene-splicers working for a handful of large multinational corporations. Deppe, at once a working geneticist and amateur plant breeder, shows how to make the step from seed saver to breeder. She makes genetics understandable and accessible, so that even if, like me, science was your worst subject in school, you can comprehend the topic with only a little work. And she provides inspirational stories about other plant breeders such as Tim Peters and Alan Kapular, whose work is in our catalog. Our seed growers can't wait for me to pass on my review copy. NEW!

2307 Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden as told to Gilbert L. Wilson, 129 pages, 6x9, softcover. "Besides our squashes, we also gathered squash blossoms, three to five basketfuls at a picking; and they were a recognized part of our squash harvest...These blossoms we picked in the early morning when they were fresh, but not if rain had fallen in the night...In my father's family we always put away one sack full of dried squash blossoms for winter." Buffalo Bird Woman (1839-191?), an expert gardener of the Hidatsa tribe, lived in Like-A-Fishhook village along the Knife River in present-day North Dakota.

2308 Climate in Crisis: The Greenhouse Effect and What We Can Do by Albert K. Bates, 230 pages, 7x9, softcover. Peas and broccoli no longer viable crops in Maine? Replaced by tropical melons, globe artichokes and peanuts? Don't laugh. Seven of the ten warmest years on record have occurred since 1980. The 20th century was one degree warmer than the 19th century. That may not seem like much, but if current trends continue, the Earth may be 9°F warmer in the year 2100 than it is now! Bates outlines the overwhelming evidence for global warming, its profound implications for our climate and way of life, and offers 21 ways to slow or alter the trend from assisting small family farms to taxing military spending. For some unfathomable reason, Climate was our poorest-selling book in 1993. We are overstocked and have bargain-priced this thought-provoking volume.



2311 Coloring Fun with Insects by the Entomological Society of America, 8½x11. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring, with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary-age kids a chance to have fun while learning some basic entomology, and raises everyone's consciousness about insects. Our best-selling book over the past 7 years, with over 700 copies sold.

2313 Designing and Maintaining Your Edible Landscape Naturally by Robert Kourik, 370 pages, 8½x11, softcover. A treasure trove of information with terrific charts, tables and illustrations! Whether you want to know about dynamic accumulators, plants with multiple edible parts, pollinators for fruit trees or orchard root stocks, Kourik has the right chart for you. Or maybe you'll be drawn to the fascinating illustrations of the root structures of vining squash, beets, cabbage, sweet corn and other garden denizens. Or want to learn what the presence of red clover, Canada thistle, goldenrod, lamb's quarters, stinging nettle and 115 other plants tells about the fertility and drainage of your land. Or even find out the 13 rules of edible landscaping and the 10 causes of mental block! Whether you're a professional landscaper or a novice to whom pruning presently makes as much sense as international economics, Kourik can give you "the whack on the side of the head" that awakens your creativity. NEW!

2314 Dried, Cut and Edible Flowers for Pleasure, Food and Income by Louisa Lenz, 62 pages, 8¼x11, staplebound. Did you know that late morning is the best time to harvest cutflowers? That you should always cut stems on a slant? That sweet pea flowers are toxic and should not be eaten? This "working paper" is loaded with useful information, often in detailed charts such as the one on edible flowers which covers more than 80 kinds. Lenz, one of John Jeavons' pupils, provides the biointensive orientation for flowers that Jeavons gives for vegetables.

2317 Drip Irrigation for Every Landscape and all Climates by Robert Kourik, 118 pages, 8½x11, softcover. Given our weather the past two summers, trickle-down engineering that works is a timely topic in the Northeast. As a farmer who has a lot of tubing hooked up, even I learned a few new tricks. Those new to the topic will find Kourik's step-by-step trip through the ins and outs (quite literally) of tubing to be clear and accessible. Appendices of flow and percolation rates will be useful to both the tubing neophyte and initiate. Kourik's sense of humor, best revealed in his remarkable glossary, is an unexpected bonus. So is his imaginative bibliography, where he purports to be able to put you in touch with the essence of water. And you thought dripology was a dry subject!

2319 Farmhouse Cookbook by Susan Herrmann Loomis, 516 pages, 7½x9¼, softcover. Loomis and her husband journeyed more than 20,000 miles, visiting farmers and partaking of freshly made dishes from heirloom family recipes. She gives not only the flavor of the food but also of the people and their farms. Among those featured are longtime Fedco customers Arnold and Bonnie Pearlman who offer a dish of steamed vegetables with an herbal twist. Loomis got pork recipes from Iowa pig farmers, apple recipes from apple farmers in New York, and along the way visited organic and biodynamic farms, farmers markets and the Seed Savers Exchange's Heritage Farm. Several excellent Maine cooks we know have tried recipes and given them high ratings. NEW!

2320 Farms of Tomorrow: Community Supported Farms, Farm Supported Communities by Trauger Groh and Steven McFadden, 169 pages, 6x9, softcover. Written by a biodynamic farmer and a journalist, the opening essays on the future of farming address food quality, world quality and quality of spirit. Brief encapsulations of 5 different CSAs, a section on tax-supported farms and numerous appendices with related documents and resources follow. Presents a fairly comprehensive overview of this hot new topic designed to spark further thinking, whether you're on the farming or consuming end of food production.

2323 First the Seed: The Political Economy of Plant Biotechnology by Jack Ralph Kloppenburg Jr., 349 pages, 6x9, softcover. Shattering has gotten all the reviews but First the Seed is *the* book if you want to know how the seed trade really works and how it influences our agricultural system. How has the seed become a commodity? What brought about the great hybridizing revolution? What are the implications of the coming genetically engineered varieties? It's all here: a rich theoretical Marxist framework, balanced by superb historical analysis, and backed by documented factual detail. Not easy reading, but well worth the effort.

2326 Flowers for Sale by Lee Sturdivant, 197 pages, 5½x8½, softcover. Sturdivant's unpretentious prose on getting started, marketing, harvesting, conditioning and arranging can help make your budding ideas bloom. She takes you for a tour of flower farming operations in three states to share a diversity of successful techniques and concludes with her own choices of favored varieties. Details such as money quotes are not yet outdated.

2329 Flowers that Last Forever by Betty E.M. Jacobs, 202 pages, softcover. The first third is a compendium of 31 of the most commonly used everlastings including their propagation, proper harvesting and drying. The middle third details drying and preserving methods (including microwaving and pressing). The final section is a potpourri of techniques and ideas for using what has been dried. Although basic in format and perfect for a beginner, the book also includes some intriguing tidbits that might tempt those already involved with everlastings.

2332 The New Organic Grower's Four-Season Harvest by Eliot Coleman, 206 pages, 8x10, softcover. Four-Season Harvest is destined to become another gardening classic by Coleman, doing for home gardeners what his New Organic Grower is doing for commercial growers. If, instead of stale California iceberg lettuce and Mexican hothouse tomatoes, you'd prefer your February salad to be made from fresh mâche, claytonia and arugula, Coleman tells you how to do it. Key to his system is extending the harvest season by succession planting and crop protection, using low-tech homemade devices such as cold frames and tunnels. His prose is practical, yet poetic: "Do you want return on investment? One tomato seed, yielding at least 1000 to 1 in four months, makes even the highest fliers seem paltry. Are you fascinated by design and miniaturization? The finest computer is but a crude makeshift device beside a tomato seed..."

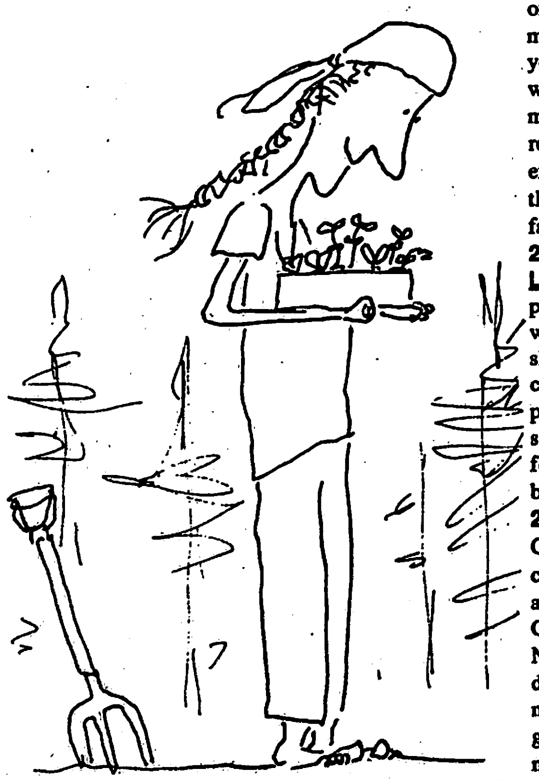
2334 The Book of Garden Secrets by Dorothy Patent and Diane Bilderback, 351 pages, 8x10, softcover. After a decade out of print, this gardening classic, a favorite of CR, Nikos and Roberta, has been revised. While the authors unwisely deleted a superb chapter on foretelling weather, they otherwise improved the work by introducing illustrations which make it more accessible. Secrets forms a structural "bone" in a good gardening library. Patent and Bilderback know gardening from both sides: the pragmatics of organic gardening in a cold climate (they practise their craft in western Montana) and the underlying plant biology, in which they have degrees. Why are potatoes a better source of protein than soybeans? How can you bleach-treat pepper seeds to speed germination? Why should you not prune suckers off corn plants? Even a seasoned gardener will learn something from them. NEW!

2336 Growing Great Garlic by Ron L. Engeland, 213 pages, 6x9, softcover. Garlic is the world's second most important allium crop, behind onions, and is rapidly winning new converts. If garlic is your passion, or even just your avocation, you'll enjoy this book. Engeland, an expert who successfully grows and sells over 100 strains and even markets a paper he makes from the discarded bulb wrappers, has written the definitive guide to growing garlic. He devotes thirty pages to varietal differences, adds a fascinating chapter on history, and provides in-depth cultural information on growing, harvesting, storing and marketing garlic. NEW!

2338 Heirlooms and Genetics: 100 Years of Seeds by Lyman N. White, 144 pages, 5½x8½, clothbound. I just couldn't put this fascinating book down, even in the wee hours of the night. The author went to work for D.M. Ferry & Co. (predecessor to Ferry-Morse) in 1929 and has remained close to the seed business since. He presents the simplest, most readable explanation of plant genetics that I have yet found. If you want to know the history of many of the varieties we list, you'll find it in this little volume.

2341 Hort Ideas Published monthly by Greg and Pat Williams. An invaluable newsletter full of intriguing summaries of the latest research on a wide variety of horticultural topics including trees, shrubs, vegetables, flowers and horticultural products and accessories. A source of many wonderfully wacky ideas such as using dog chow instead of beer as slug bait! We discovered many of the books in this section through reading reviews in Hort Ideas.

2344 How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 4th ed., by John Jeavons, 8½x11, softcover. The bible of the French intensive method of cultivation. Covers techniques used in this method such as double digging of beds. Condenses valuable information in excellent charts.



2349 Keeping the Harvest by Nancy Chioffi and Gretchen Mead, 195 pages, 8½x11, softcover. If you're looking for an up-to-date, handy, easy-to-use book on food preservation rather than an all-inclusive exhaustive tome, we recommend Keeping the Harvest. We liked the simple format, convenient charts and reasonable blanching times presented by the authors. Part one covers methods of food preservation including freezing, canning, pickling, brining, jam and jellymaking, drying and storage. Part two includes specific instructions for each fruit and vegetable. NEW!

2350 The Kimberton Hills Agricultural Calendar Kimberton Hills Publications, 9x12 unopened. 17th edition of the biodynamic calendar includes inspirational and philosophical essays, lunar and astronomical charts correlated with planting data, and a striking map of the constellations. "A guide for understanding the influence of cosmic rhythms in farming and gardening." This year's theme is the Sun.

2353 The Last Farmer by Howard Kohn, 270 pages, 6¼x7¾, hardcover. Kohn, a former senior editor of *Rolling Stone*, has written a haunting elegy to the passing of the farm culture from heartland America. His story will resonate with any of us who have had to struggle to reconcile our own values with those of our fathers. It is all about bonding to the land, true family values, dislocation and change, and it goes right to the center of the bullseye. *Order early, supply limited.*

2359 Llewellyn's 1994 Organic Gardening Almanac 288 pages, 5¼x8, softcover. By the creators of The Moon Sign Book. Valuable for its tables which facilitate planting by the moon. Also features a series of articles by contributing experts on such topics as gardening for the elderly and handicapped, native plants, organic fertilizer and pest control, and beer brewing and mead making.

2362 Maine Alternative Yellow Pages 3rd ed., published by INVERT, 186 pages, 7x8½, softcover. From agriculture to world affairs, this bright yellow book helps us to find good folks who are working for social change. Over 1,000 listings of non-profit, social action and community-service organizations in Maine, plus a few "friends in business" (like Fedco). NEW!

2363 Managing Cover Crops Profitably edited by the staff of Rodale Institute, 114 pages, 5¼x8¼, staplebound. Even though its title focuses on money, this book provides thorough information about creating healthy soils through the use of green manures and cover crops, offering solid descriptions, uses and management information for most of the cover crops we carry. If you are looking to move beyond buckwheat, oats and winter rye in your rotations, Managing offers sensible direction with an emphasis on the bottom line. Perhaps most valuable is its extensive list of farmers and researchers who have volunteered to share their experiences with anyone interested in contacting them. A good collaborative effort between farmers, Rodale and the USDA. NEW!

2364 Nature's Outcasts: A New Look at Living Things We Love to Hate by Des Kennedy, 216 pages, 6x9, softcover. Does your flesh cringe with revulsion when you think of nettles, snakes, slugs, fleas and rats? Kennedy may or may not change your reaction. While all his twenty profiles aren't equally good, the chapters on spiders and flies are exquisite masterpieces, not for those with weak stomachs and definitely not bedtime reading. NEW!

2365 The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman, 269 pages, 8x10, softcover. Although I could never be as organized, systematic, logical and disciplined, I've always admired Eliot Coleman, and his mentors Helen and Scott Nearing. Coleman crafted this book out of his 2 decades of experimentation. A must if you are now, ever have been, or ever wish to be a market grower. The chapters on crop rotation and green manures alone are worth the price.

2368 The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, 385 pages, 6¼x9, softcover. Revised edition of a gardening classic by a 30-year gardening veteran. If you start your own seeds indoors, you'll find many practical suggestions. Includes new sections on raising garden flowers, wildflowers, and trees and shrubs from seed.

2372 Root Cellaring, 2nd ed., by Mike and Nancy Bubel, 297 pages, 6x9, softcover. According to the Bubels, a good root cellar provides a "direct, earthy and deeply satisfying connection between our summer efforts in the garden and our winter need for fresh wholesome food." If thoughts of crisp carrots in March set your mouth watering, let the Bubels take you on a well-illustrated tour of root cellar designs. They can also help with varietal selection, optimal storage conditions, and even an index of recipes. If you don't like Maine/Vermont/Connecticut Yankee, this classic will inspire your Yankee ingenuity. NEW!

2377 Seed to Seed by Suzanne Ashworth, 240 pages, 8½x11, softcover. This excellent book on seed-saving techniques for the home gardener is the sequel to the periodically updated seed-saving guides once published by The Seed Savers Exchange. Folks familiar with his work in the Seed Savers guides can look forward to more spectacular photographs by David Cavagnaro in Ashworth's book. Many of these shots were taken at the SSE's lovely gardens at Heritage Farm. This is the book our own seed growers use.

2380 Shepherd's Purse: Organic Pest Control Handbook by PEST Publications, 52 pages, 5½x8½ softcover. A good handbook for home gardeners, with large color drawings of common insect pests, summaries of their life cycles, and available organic controls. Has a good index of suppliers of beneficial insects, "organic" and microbial products.

2390 Women and Herbs: Remembering Our Roots by Deb Soule. Deb is still working on her long-awaited first book. We think it will be well worth the wait. We refuse to guess when it will finally be ready, but you can bet the house that we'll offer it as soon as it is.

Fedco Seeds Short Order Form (1020-EZ)

If your order exceeds 12 items please use the regular order form.

Farm or Group Name ______________________

Name ______________________

UPS Shipping Address ______________________

Town ____________ State ______ Zip ______

Telephone ______________________

Delivery Options: choose one only

UPS:	______	regular (first in/first out)
UPS:	______	one shipment only (March)
Pickup:	______	early (must order by 1/21)
Pickup:	______	regular (must order by 2/11)
Pickup:	______	late (must order by 3/18)
Truck:	______	must contact Michael Gulick
Other:	______	Please specify ____________

Please write clearly

	Item Number	Size Letter	Item Name	Our use	Quantity	Price per each	Total Price
x	214	E	Terms of Enchantment		2	0.00	00.00
1							
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12							

Maine residents add 6% tax on flower seeds, garden tools & accessories, soil amendments, and books. ← 6% Maine sales tax ______

SUBTOTAL ______

Please use this box ONLY if you are sending this order directly to Fedco Seeds

Add $5 under $50 ______

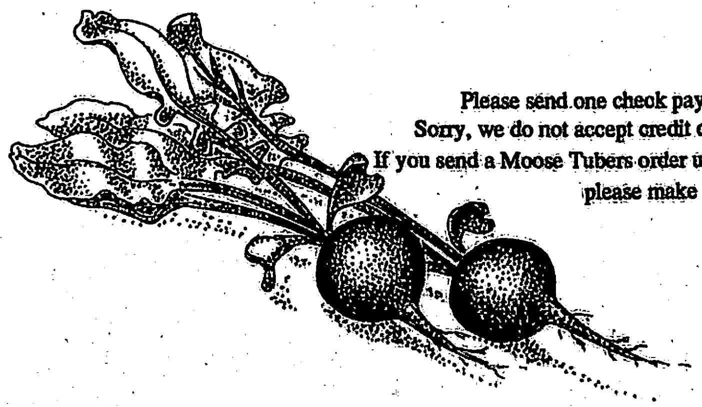
Volume discounts apply only to orders we receive on or before Feb. 11:
10% over $100; 15% over $200; 20% over $500; 22% over $1,000 ← Deduct volume discount ______

Deduct 10% if picked up ______

ADJUSTED TOTAL ______

MOFGA membership(s) ______

GRAND TOTAL ______



Please send one check payable to Fedco Seeds.
Sorry, we do not accept credit cards or food stamps.
If you send a Moose Tubers order under the same cover,
please make out a separate check.

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PO Box 520
Waterville, ME 04903

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Fedco. EXTRA

TWO DOLLARS

1994

Our seeds are not arranged in alphabetical order.
They are grouped by general seed type:
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Cucurbits - melons, cukes, squash: p 14-17
Roots - carrots, beets, onions: p 17-19
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Art credits

Contributors: John Bunker, Jesse Emerson, Gene Frey, Karen Oh, Sue Szwed, Gabriel Willow, and Dover Publications.
Front Cover: John Bunker
Back Cover: Karen Oh
Thanks to the folks at Railroad Square Cinema in Waterville, ME, for encouragement and conceptual help, and to Mac and Huey who faithfully turned out the copy.

Educational Subsidy

A portion of our profit is allocated to our educational subsidy fund, used to further the goals of cooperation and to fund seed-related projects. In recent years we have supported *The Natural Farmer*, *The Cultivator*, and the Seed Savers Exchange. At the 1993 Common Ground Country Fair, we sponsored a stimulating program on seed-saving featuring Will Bonsall of the Scatterseed Project.

Fedco Seeds
PO Box 520
Waterville, ME 04903

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